The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895. NO. 49

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9 45 p. m., New York 2 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at . 5 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, .30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6. 5 p. m., New York 9.08 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt. P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

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HER PHOTOGRAPH.

You are posing for a lassie,
But I vow you are an elf.
On the morn that you were taken
How the sun enjoyed himself!
Lucky Sol! I feel quite certain
That he turned an azure hue
When he couldn't catch the color
Of your winsome eyes of blue.

I gaze upon your features—
Fairer none will ever find.
I'm glad that I'm not Cupid,
For you know that Cupid's blind.
Do you like my jest? You're smiling.
Pretty picture, let us laugh.
I am tempted much to kiss you—
Oh, you witching photograph!

All the world proclaims you charming.
I can well believe it so.
Yet there is a look about you
Wakes my pity for the beaux.
You mock them when their hearts ache
And their wounds you scorn to heal,
And you're lacking in compassion
For the pangs you never feel.

Alas, I'm growing solemn,
And you're much too sweet to scold.
Who could blame a pretty blossom
That it is not sad and old?
Like the roses and the lilies,
You were born the earth to grace,
And the men, like silly mothlings,
Should be taught their humble place.

It is theirs to kneel before you,
It is yours to be adored,
But the beaux are stupid beings,
And I'm sure you're often bored.
So for fear I, too, may bore you,
Just a wish, and then adieu—
May the skies that beam above you
Match your winsome eyes of blue!

—Samuel Minturn Peck in Boston Transcript.

HIS CLEVER RUSE.

Augustine Lafont was the confidential agent of a large banking house in Paris. Early in the spring of 1832 he set out from Paris with bills, notes, drafts, etc., to the amount of 1,000,000 francs, for a house in Chaumont. Much secrecy had been observed in the preparations of his journey, as the kingdom was at that time infested by a secret organization of thieves. Lafont had the notes concealed in various parts of his dress, and taking the heavy diligence as the best mode of conveyance he set out on his mission.

Nothing worthy of note occurred to arrest Lafont's attention until he had passed nearly through the department of the Seine-et-Marne, when just at nightfall two well dressed gentlemen hailed the diligence and claimed passage to Chaumont. It was already too dark for the agent to distinguish the features of the newcomers, but yet from what little he could see he at once made up his mind that their countenances were not unfamiliar to him, and having come to this conclusion he determined to watch their movements, for a vague suspicion that they had by some means become possessed of his secret business took possession of his mind.

The diligence crossed the Seine at Nogent and there remained for the night. As soon as Lafont had opportunity to examine the countenances of the strangers at the supper table he became satisfied that his first impressions were correct, for one of the travelers at least he had seen in Paris on the day before his departure, and he could not but notice that they both eyed him with marked interest.

After supper the agent lighted his cigar and walked out on to the bridge, where he remained nearly half an hour, at the end of which time he started back toward the inn, and just as he arrived at the door he noticed his two companions entering the stable door.

Prompted by a feeling of curiosity, he followed them, and as he came round by the stable door he could just see the two men crouching away in an empty stall.

With a stealthy, catlike tread he approached, and he was fortunate enough to make out the gist of their conversation.

When Lafont left the stable, he knew that the two men had left Paris for the purpose of robbing him, and that they intended to put their plan in execution as soon as the diligence should have entered the department of the Upper Marne.

He returned to the inn, and after considerable reflection he determined to procure a horse and secretly continue his journey. Having come to this conclusion, he went to the driver of the diligence, and under the plea of having to remain in Nogent on special business for a day or two he settled his fare thus far. Then he went to the stable and ordered a horse to be in readiness for him by 3 o'clock in the morning, at the same time enjoining upon the garcon the strictest secrecy with regard to his movements.

As soon as these arrangements were made Lafont retired to his room. He of course knew that his secret had leaked out, and even in his proposed course was not entirely free from danger. A million francs was a large sum, and if the two Parisian robbers had set their hearts upon its possession he had yet some work to perform ere he would be entirely free from them. Last of all, a new idea struck him, and obtaining a number of papers he neatly folded them in an envelope, which he strongly sealed and bound with a blue ribbon.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, while it was yet very dark and before any one else was stirring, Lafont quietly descended from his room and went to the stable. The garcon was easily aroused, and in a few moments the agent was on his way to Chaumont.

For two hours he rode on his way, but instead of pursuing the highroad from Treves he again crossed the Seine and kept along by the banks of the Aube. Daylight was just beginning to streak the heavens when Lafont thought he heard the sound of horses behind him, and it was not long ere he knew that he was being pursued, and in ten minutes he was assured that the two robbers were after him.

In a moment the agent leaped from the saddle, and seizing a heavy stone he inflicted a severe bruise upon one of his horse's fore legs. The animal reared and plunged, but Lafont managed to hold him, again mounted and rode on, but the horse limped and staggered beneath the effects of the blow he had received, and in a short time the robbers came up.

"Ah, good morning, gentlemen," said the agent as he reined in his lame steed, at the same time raising his hat with affable politeness. "So, it seems, you, too, are tired of the lumbering diligence."

"Yes," replied the foremost of the two men; "the diligence did not exactly suit our convenience, so we took horses."

"And you are bound to Chaumont?" asked Lafont.

"Yes, on important business."

"That is fortunate," said Lafont, with the utmost earnestness, "for you may, if you see fit, do me a great favor. I, too, have important business at Chaumont, but I fear that without assistance I shall not be able to accomplish it. I have, gentlemen, in my possession, a vast amount of valuable papers and intended to have continued on my way in the diligence, but at Nogent I received the intelligence that a plan was on foot to rob me.

"Do not start, gentlemen, for what I tell you is true. And for that reason I set off thus alone, but my horse has met with a sad mishap, and I fear the robbers, who, I think, are yet at Nogent, may overtake me. Now, if you are going directly to Chaumont, perhaps you would be willing to take my package in your charge and deliver it to M. Augient at his office. Any one there will tell you where he is. Then, if I am overhauled, the robbers will find nothing, and of course you will not be suspected. If you will thus accommodate me, you shall be suitably rewarded. What say you, gentlemen?"

The two men exchanged significant glances during these remarks, and after a moment's hesitation one of them said:

"You seem to be ready in trusting strangers, sir."

"Oh, not at all, sir," retorted Lafont, with a frank smile, "I would much rather trust honest travelers than run the risk of meeting with robbers. You see just how I am situated, gentlemen, and if you will do me the favor I ask you shall not regret it. I shall stop at Arcio and change my horse and then follow you."

"Well," said one of the men, "we will do your wish and meet you at M. Augient's office."

"Then I thank you most heartily," said Lafont, and as he spoke he took a closely sealed packet from his bosom and handed it over. "In this," he said, "there are valuable papers, and I trust you will use all discretion in your care. Now the robbers may overhaul me as soon as they like."

After some further directions, given in an honest, confiding manner, Lafont bade his new messengers godspeed, and ere long they were out of sight. The agent turned his horse's head back toward Nogent, where he arrived in safety, and on the next morning he procured a guard and once more took the diligence. The robbers stopped at the first convenient place to examine their prize, but their chagrin can be better imagined than described when they found that they held only a securely bound parcel of waste paper. They knew that they were suspected, and of course they dared not push the matter further.

His Lessons.

"I am trying to learn to ride a bicycle," remarked an elderly bachelor who walked somewhat stiffly, to a friend whom he encountered on the street. "I'm just going home from my lesson now. I've had more tumbles than usual this afternoon, and that's saying a good deal."

"How long are your lessons?" inquired the friend.

"Half an hour," responded the bicyclist with a rueful countenance—"25 minutes on the floor and five in the air is my usual proportion!"

THE SMALLEST SOLDIER.

He Enlisted Under Butler at the Age of Sixteen.

Chicago has the smallest soldier who ever carried a musket as a first-class private in the regular army since the war. His name is Peter Nailer. He is five inches under the smallest allowable height but that is explained by his record.

Nailer is forty-seven years old and has served continuously in the United States army since September 19, 1864, and was placed on the retired list at Franklin arsenal, Pennsylvania, the 11th of December last, after thirty years' service. Two days afterward he took up his abode in Chicago. Mr. Nailer, moreover, was born in Three Rivers, Canada, and has never been naturalized, but has voted at every presidential election since he became of age by right of being a United States soldier. He is four feet eleven inches in height and wears a No. 2 boot. The minimum of height, according to the laws of the army, is five feet four inches.

Mr. Nailer, as his papers show, has enlisted eight times—once for the last year's service of the war, twice for three years' service and five times for five years' service. He enlisted in 1864 at Schenectady, N. Y., at the age of sixteen, and was sent to Center Point to join the Forty-seventh regiment, Company G. under Butler. During those troublous times his nationality and small height were not questioned. He carried a musket up to the time of the assault on Fort Fisher, N. C., when the drummer was shot. He was then given the drum, which he carried till discharged, June 22, at Raleigh. After the war he was not allowed to join the ranks as private, and he therefore became a bugler. In this capacity he served in every branch of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

On January 5, 1887, he was made an exception of and allowed to become a second-class private, notwithstanding his small stature. His thirty years' service would have been up in 1894 had he not received his discharge March 13, 1891, to go to the regular army home at Washington. According to the twenty years' service act he might have stayed there the remainder of his life, as he had been in the army twenty-six years and eleven and two-thirds months, but would draw no pension on account of not being disabled. After staying there nine months he longed for active service and then became a first-class private of ordnance with rank of sergeant at Fortress Monroe arsenal. Shortly before he left he was recommended for corporal. The six stripes on his sleeve represent his thirty years in the regular army, not including his first service.

At the time of the Custer massacre Nailer was at Key West and at his fifth enlistment he joined the "Custer Revengers," C troop, Seventh cavalry, and saw service in the Black Hills. Sergt. Nailer speaks highly of the army and says he might be tempted to go back had he not been officially retired. He attributes his physical perfection to the strict discipline of army life and is so young and volatile in manner that were it not for his papers and the record of his retirement in the Army and Navy Journal it would be hard to believe that he is a retired regular soldier.

Sergt. Nailer has never had a home in this country, but when he left the service he designated Chicago as his place of residence and, drawing transportation and two days' rations, he came on. His pension will be twenty-three dollars and fifty cents per month. He intends to start life as a private citizen in the capacity of watchman.—*Chicago News.*

A NEW STORY OF LINCOLN.

Told by General Sickles at a Washington Banquet.

At the Lincoln birthday banquet in Washington, General Sickles told this story of the President for the first time:

"It was on the 5th day of July, 1863," said General Sickles, "that I was brought to Washington on a stretcher from the field of Gettysburg. Hearing of my arrival, Mr. Lincoln came to my room and sat down by my bedside. He asked about the great battle, and when I told him of the terrible slaughter the tears streamed from his eyes. I asked him if he had doubted the result. He said 'No.' Then he continued:

This may seem strange to you, but a few days ago, when the opposing armies were converging, I felt as never before my utter helplessness in the great crisis that was to come upon the country. I went into my own room and locked the door. Then I knelt down and prayed, as I had never prayed before. I told God that He had called me to this position; that I had done all that I could do, and that the result was all in His hands; that I felt my own weakness and lack of power, and that I knew that if the country was to be saved it was because He so willed it. When I went down from my room I felt that there could be no doubt of the issue. The burden seemed to have rolled off my shoulders, my intense anxiety was relieved, and in its place came a great sense of trustfulness, and this is why I did not doubt the result at Gettysburg. And, what is more, Sickles,' he continued, 'I believe that we may hear, at any moment, of a great success by Grant, who has been pegging away at Vicksburg for so many months. By to-morrow you will hear that he has won a victory as important to us in the West as Gettysburg in the East.

Then, turning to me, he said: 'Sickles, I am in a prophetic mood to day, I know that you will get well.

"'The doctors do not give me that hope, Mr. President,' I said, but he answered cheerfully, 'I know you will get well, Sickles.!'"

Anybody can soil the reputation of an individual however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe, and his friends never heard of; a puff of the idle winds can shake a million seeds from the thistle and do a world of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo. Such are the seed of the slanderer, so easily sown, so difficult to gather up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits.

Truly the boy is father to the man in this respect at least. The boy throws stones and snow balls while the man, if a polition, frequently indulges in mud slinging.

These are days when the wise man tskes special care of his health.

The Wrong Way.

There is a way of looking at a thing that is curious and wrong. The old adage, "proof of the pudding is in eating it," is sound sense. And another "never condemn before trial." In the treatment of anything, treat it in good faith, so when infirmities beset us, beset them with good will and force. Thousands have in this way overcome the worst forms of rheumatism by using St. Jacobs Oil. Never shrink from what is known to be by thousands a positive cure for this dread complaint, and that is the thing to remove the trouble and solve the doubt.

Trains were first run on the Third avenue elevated road, New York City, in 1878.

Weak and Sore Eyes

Eyesight Became Affected---Unable to Go to School

Hood's Sarsaparilla Wrought Cure and Built Up System.

"Two years ago my little daughter Elsie was afflicted with ulcerated sore eyes. I tried one of the best doctors in the city for about a year but her eyes seemed to grow worse. I had her treated by an oculist but his treatment did not benefit them. I then commenced to give the little one Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the first bottle I could see that there was great improvement. Elsie is now nine years old. Besides benefiting the special trouble mentioned Hood's Sarsaparilla has made her a strong and sprightly child. I will always speak highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. H. CANNEDY, 215 North Fifth Street, Janitor Fourth Ward School Building, Arkansas City, Kan.

Elsie Cannedy.
Arkansas City, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be Sure to get HOOD'S. **Cures**

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. *Send for Book.*

Manistee, Mich., Feb. 14, 1895.

Dr. Kennedy,

Dear Sir:

I am the little boy you sent the Discovery to about six weeks ago. I used two bottles and also the salve. When I began to use the medicine my sores were as large as a quarter of a dollar, and now they are as large as a ten cent piece and I feel much better. Mamma and I feel very thankful to you. I shall write again and tell you how I am getting along.

I remain your little friend,
ANDREW POMEROY,
88 Lake Street.

NYNU—10

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
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SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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Ogontz and Its Indian Hero.

Ogontz seems a rather odd name for a young ladies' seminary—and thereby hangs a somewhat romantic tale. It will be remembered that the school occupies what was the beautiful home of Jay Cooke. When Mr. Cooke was a very young man he went on a visit to the very far West and there formed a close friendship with an Indian chief, Ogontz. The friendship never altered through all the changes of later years, and when Jay Cooke achieved great wealth and built his beautiful home on the suburbs of Philadelphia he called it after his faithful Indian friend, who visited him there. At the time of his visit a cast was taken of the handsome Ogontz, and to-day his dignified, noble countenance in bronze looks down upon the girls who fill the house which bears his name. The girls have adopted the head in their seal, it ornaments the Ogontz souvenir, and, in fact, it appears in all places where it can appropriately be shown. It seems odd, at the World's Fair, in the charming section which held the display from this school, to see the massive, strong head of an Indian towering over the work of young women, but when one knows that it is the monument of an unusual and beautiful friendship it falls directly into drawing.—Philadelphia Press.

Why She Never Married.

When a man tempts fate by reminding a spinster of her condition, his punishment is generally swift and sure. In a county of Ireland where the Quakers are numerous the entire body on one occasion gathered together for one of their quarterly meetings.

After the exercises of the morning a public luncheon was held, at which all the Friends attended. The conversation turned to matrimony.

"Bridget," said an unmannerly youthful member of the society, speaking across the crowded table to a prim, elderly maiden lady, "wilt thou tell me why thou hast never married?"

"Certainly, friend William," responded the ready Bridget, in a voice audible over the room. "'Tis because I am not so aisy pleased as thy wife was."—Tit-Bits.

Croton, Conn., which separated itself from New London nearly 200 years ago, wants to come back now.

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A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.

ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast

ON TRIAL.

They absolutely *cure*
SICK HEADACHE,
Biliousness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer less.

It costs you ABOUT the same.

HIS profit is in the "just as good."

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

$75 a Month Sign Painting (pattern and particulars 10c). Littlefield & Co., Adams, N. Y

Coughs and Colds,

Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, General Debility and all forms of Emaciation are speedily cured by

Scott's Emulsion

Consumptives always find great relief by taking it, and consumption is often cured. No other nourishment restores strength so quickly and effectively.

Weak Babies and Thin Children

are made strong and robust by Scott's Emulsion when other forms of food seem to do them no good whatever.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put up in *salmon-colored wrapper.* Refuse cheap substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "New Ground."

TEXT: "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation."—Romans xv., 20.

After, with the help of others, I had built three churches in the same city, and not feeling called upon to undertake the superhuman toil of building a fourth church, Providence seemed to point to this place as the field in which I could enlarge my work, and I feel a sense of relief amounting to exultation. Whereunto this work will grow I cannot prophesy. It is inviting and promising beyond anything I have ever touched. The churches are the grandest institutions this world ever saw, and their pastors have no superiors this side of heaven, but there is a work which must be done outside of the churches, and to that work I join myself for awhile, "Lest I build on another man's foundation."

The church is a fortress divinely built. Now, a fortress is for defense and for drill, and for storing ammunition, but an army must sometimes be on the march far outside the fortress. In the campaign of conquering this world for Christ the time has come for an advance movement, for a "general engagement," for massing the troops, for an invasion of the enemies' country. Confident that the forts are well manned by the ablest ministry that ever blessed the church, I propose, with others, for awhile, to join the cavalry and move out and on for service in the open field.

In laying out the plan for his missionary tour Paul, with more brain than any of his contemporaries or predecessors or successors, sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Cornith, a city mentioned for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and sanhedrin were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has a special work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church, we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sunday-school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this city is apt to be built out of other churches. Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and the whole school of fish swim off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the general cause of Christ. It is only as in an army, when a regiment is transferred from one division to another, or from the Fourteenth Regiment to the Sixty-ninth Regiment. What strengthens the army is new recruits.

The fact is, this is a big world. When in our schoolboy days we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary I would say it is bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world. Since 6 o'clock this morning at least 80,000 have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached of the gospel. In England or in Eastern American cities we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but out West 500 acres is a small farm, and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation. We need as churches to stop bombarding the old iron clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault, and aim for the salvation of those who have never yet had one warm hearted and point blank invitation. There are churches whose buildings might be worth $200,000, who are not averaging five new converts a year and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting house with tallow candle stuck in wooden socket and a minister who has never seen a college or known the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. "No!" says some fastidious Christian: "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles, they will put fifty in your pew. What are the select few to-day assembled in the Christian churches compared with the mightier millions outside of them?

At least 3,000,000 people in this cluster of seaboard cities, and not more than 200,000 in the churches. Many of the churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients must have nothing worse than toothache or "run arounds," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners, velvet coated sinners and sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of 3000 acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor. The church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea.

It is as though after a great battle there were left 50,000 wounded and dying on the field and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The major-general comes in and says to the doctors, "Come out here and look at the nearly 50,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors, standing there and fanning their patients; "we have three important cases here, and we are attending them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds it takes all our time to keep the flies off." In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically: "No; I cannot go. I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes to-day who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye, and with earnestness in the accentuation say, "Come!" or they would long ago have been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a tremendous reality. If it be a sham, let us cease to have anything to do with Christian association. If it be a reality, then great populations are on their way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

In order to teach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French encyclopedianism and erastianism and complutensianism, we are as impolitic and little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us knows anything as we ought to know. Here are thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we go into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not outside of the learned professions 5000 people in the United States who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definition:

"Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of His universal government can best be attained, reckons that which was done by the substitute, and not on account of anything done by them, but purely upon account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is. When a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words, "No admittance." I entered and saw over the next door, "No admittance." Of course I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church, "No admittance." And if the stranger enter he finds practically written over the second door, "No admittance," and if he goes in over all the pew doors seems written, "No admittance," while the minister stands in the pulpit, hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common sense way, and laying aside the nonessentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a great multitude of them. They are afraid of us and our churches, for the reason we do not know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ, and hear with what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment, and the second is like to this—namely, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is no other commandment greater than this." And the scribe said to Him, "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God, and to love Him with all the heart, and all the understanding, and all the soul, and all the strength, is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly He said unto him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the iron pinchers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew by what process he had lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day of the week. They had religion driven into them with a trip hammer. They were surfeited with prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Whenever father and mother talked of religion, they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If any one thing will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had such a father and mother, I fear I should have been an infidel. When I was a boy in Sunday-school, at one time we had a teacher who, when we were not attentive, struck us over the head with a New Testament, and there is a way of using even the Bible so as to make it offensive.

Others were tripped up of skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Many years ago they lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or if they did there was no sign of oil produced, but the President of the company was a Presbyterian elder, and the treasurer was an Episcopal vestryman, and one director was a Methodist class leader, and the other directors prominent members of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were gotten out telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. Innocent men and women who had a little money to invest, and that little their all, said, "I don't know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church."

So they bought the stock and perhaps received one dividend so as to keep them still, but after awhile they found that the company had reorganized and had a different president and different treasurer and different directors. Other engagements or ill health had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets, to resign. And all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man looking over his old papers comes across that certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the presidents and trustees and directors of that oil company professed. Of course their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise. I am told that many of the United States army desert every year, and there are thousands of court martials every year. Is that anything against the United States Government that swore them in? And if a soldier of Jesus Christ desert, is that anything against the Christianity which he swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the currency of a country? By a counterfeit bill? Oh, you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Saviour upon whom your hopes depend.

Remember skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's irreligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1775. That 60,000 people should have perished in that earthquake and in the after rising of the Tagus so stirred his sympathies that he threw up his belief in the goodness of God.

Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed of the interrogation point. There are so many things they cannot get explained. They cannot understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet a man a free agent. Neither can I. They say: "I don't understand why a good God should have let sin come into the world. Neither do I. You say: "Why was that child started in life with such disadvantages, while others have all physical and mental equipment?" I cannot tell. They go out of church on Easter morning and say: "That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me." So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered way. The first word which most children learn to utter is: "Papa," or "Mamma," but I think the first word I ever uttered was: "Why?" I know what it is to have a hundred midnights pour their darkness into one hour. Such men are not to be scoffed, but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in the flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scoffingly on a skeptic whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones possibly can be. Oh, skepticism is a dark land. There are men in this house who would give a thousand worlds if they possessed them to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity.

Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic Robert Hall a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the gospel they rolled it on with what momentum! If I address such men and women to-day, I throw out no scoff. I implead them by the memory of the good old days, when at their mother's knee they said, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine at just the right time and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands that many years ago turned to dust soothed away your pain, and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you to never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch, where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you felt an awful loneliness coming over your soul—by all that I beg you to come back and take the same religion. It was good enough for her. It is good enough for you. Nay, I have a better plea than that. I plead by all the wounds and tears and blood and groans and agonies and death throes of the Son of God, who approaches you this moment with torn brow, and lacerated hand, and whipped back, and saying, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern Nations, like those of North America and England and Scotland—that is, in the colder climates—are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong, the church drops him; the social circle drops him; good influence drops him; we all drop him. Of all the men who get off track, but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One summer I saw there fifteen or twenty men who were breakfasting after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more. Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be apt from shore to come a rescue. The churches of God ought to be so many life saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the lifeboats! And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men. We have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us we are laboriously trying to show the difference between sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism, while they have a thousand vipers of remorse and despair coiling around their immortal spirits!

The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men whose proclivities are all right, and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own homes. It is on the beach to help the drowning. Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help He will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of heaven and a million angels with drawn swords. Get 100 such redeemed men in each of your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic.

Furthermore, the destitute children of the streets offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared for children are in the majority in most of our cities. Their condition was well illustrated by what a boy in this city said when he was found under a cart gnawing a bone and some one said to him, "Where do you live?" and he answered, "Don't live nowhere, sir!" Seventy thousand of the children of New York City can neither read nor write. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will outvote your children, and they will govern your children. The whisky ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grogshops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety, unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms and infolds this dying population in her bosom. Public schools cannot do it. Art galleries cannot do it. Blackwell's Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot do it. New York Tombs cannot do it. Sing Sing cannot do it. People of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it. Get somewhere, somehow, to work!

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I don't care how you mount your war charger if you only get into this battle for God, and get there soon, right stirrup, or left stirrup, or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation?

I have heard of what was called the "thunder legion." It was in 179, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the Empire. And I would to God that you could be so mighty in prayer and work that you would become a thundering legion before which the forces of sin might be routed and the gates of hell made to tremble. All aboard now on the gospel ship! If you cannot be a captain or a first mate, be a stoker or a deckhand, or ready at command to climb the ratlines. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shining shore will welcome us into harbor. "And so it came to pass that they all escaped safe to land."

A Close Bargain.

A man, notorious for his "nearness," lately went into a butcher's and inquired the price of a soup bone. The proprietor of the shop is a generous fellow, and in answer to the old man's question he said, "Oh, I'll give you that."

The customer put his hand to his ear. He is somewhat hard of hearing, and had missed the other's reply.

"Can't you take something off that?" he asked.

The butcher took pity on him.

"Yes," he said, "call it twopence."

And the old man went home with a comfortable sense of having made a good bargain.—Tit-Bits.

SERVED IN THE WAR.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturff. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look upon the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been affected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praise of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturff is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The Meaning of a Word.

The word "advertising" means to turn to. It is a turning or convincing process. It is mental muscle in black and white.

Theofficial returns of the production of sugar in Queensland for the year 1894 show that the output exceeded that of 1893 by ten thousand tons.

Spain exported last year 41,734 tons of iron.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The world's output of gold in 1893 amounted to $155,522,000.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

The Standard

remedy for all stomach and liver complaints is Ripans Tabules. One tabule gives relief, but in severe cases one should be taken after each meal until the trouble has disappeared.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., November 5, 1894.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

SHOOTS THREE; KILLS TWO.

C. R. Shortis Commits Murder to Get Twenty Thousand Dollars.

John Loy, clerk, and Maxim Leboeuf, watchman for the Montreal (Canada) Cotton Company, were shot and killed at Valley Field, Quebec, and Hugh Wilson, another clerk, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded. The assassin is C. R. Shortis, formerly private secretary to the manager of the company, but recently discharged on account of irregular habits.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock p. m., while Paymaster Lowe, assisted by Clerks Loy and Wilson, was making up the pay envelopes in the office, Shortis came in and was ordered to leave. Becoming enraged, he grabbed a loaded revolver from the paymaster's desk and began firing. Wilson fell, wounded. Lowe called loudly for help, and Loy stepped to the telephone to summon assistance. Night Watchman Leboeuf rushed in just in time to see Loy fall, shot in the back, and Lowe slip into the vault with the money tray in his hands, pulling the door shut after him.

When Shortis saw two victims writhing on the floor he looked for a third and, taking deliberate aim at Leboeuf, shot him down. He died shortly afterwards.

Then the murderer threw up his hands and surrendered to the police who had arrived on the scene. It appears that robbery, and not revenge, was his principal motive. There was over $20,000 in the office which he hoped to get, but he was balked by the quick action of Mr. Lowe in entering the vault and turning the lock. Shortis is an Englishman.

BIG FIRE IT TORONTO.

A Business Block Partly Destroyed, Possibly by Incendiaries.

At 12.30 o'clock a. m. fire was discovered issuing from the windows of Robert Simpson's six story dry goods store, on the corner of Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto, Canada. The fire originated in the packing room, and the flames, rushing up the elevator shaft, communicated instantly to every flat. The Fire Department was almost useless in the face of such a raging fire. The flames destroyed Jamieson's large tailoring establishment and reached that portion of Eaton's dry goods store facing on Queen street, but were kept out of the main building. Sutcliffe's dry goods store, part of the Imperial Bank building, Milness's hardware store, Henderson's auction room, Duffield's tailor shop, the Black Horse Hotel and Wanless's jewelry store were burned, as well as the spire of Knox Presbyterian Church. Incendiarism is suspected. It was the third disastrous fire which has visited Toronto in less than two months.

The building in which Jamieson's store was situated was owned by the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, and in the upper portion of this building was Agricultural Hall. In the archives were some valuable collections of cattle pedigrees and other official stock-breeding records, all of which were burned and cannot be replaced.

The ascertained losses foot up $1,140,000. Several smaller losses among tenants and roomers will increase the loss to $1,200,000.

A WESTERN NIAGARA.

Artificial Falls to Be Made to Secure Hydraulic Power.

An immense electric power house next in size to the Niagara Falls plant is to be built this year in the Stuck Valley, ten miles east or Tacoma, Wash. To carry out the project the White River Water Power Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Water power is to be secured by tapping the White River below Buckley, from which by a simple conveyance of an open ditch it will be carried to Lake Tappa, near Sumner, which will be utilized as a storage reservoir. The lake is three miles long and a third of a mile wide and 100 feet deep.

From the end of the lake, by a flume over a natural grade, the water is to be diverted to the edge of the bluff overhanging Stuck Valley, giving a fall of 400 to 500 feet to the power house, where will be located a generator capable of developing 25,000 horse power without counting the surplus power stored in Lake Tappa, by the use of which 50,000 horse power can be developed.

It is calculated that Tacoma and Seattle can use 5000 horse power, and other towns 3000, leaving 12,000 horse power to meet the natural growth of the two cities. An expert has pronounced the scheme feasible.

A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Astor and Lenox and Tilden Trust Combined in New York City.

The final disposition of the Samuel J. Tilden Trust Fund has been decided upon, and announcement of the plan, which involves the creation of a great popular library in New York City, has been made.

This plan provides for the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries, the Tilden Fund and the private library of the late Samuel J. Tilden into one great organization, comprising a collection of more than 450,000 bound volumes, an immense number of rare and valuable pamphlets, and including property and endowments amounting to more than $8,000,000. The new library will be known as the "Public Library of the City of New York, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations."

The union of the two most important libraries of the city of New York, and the alliance with them of the Tilden Trust and the funds and library under its control will complete, perhaps, the greatest educational movement ever attempted in the interests of the citizens of New York.

VALUE OF OUR FORESTS.

They Are Worth More Than the Gold, Silver and Copper Deposits.

Professor Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, appeared before the House Agriculture Committee and advocated the passage of the bill for the creation of a college of instruction in forestry, and to require a course of instruction in the principles of forestry in all agricultural colleges.

The forests of the United States, he said, were more valuable than the silver, gold and copper resources of the country, being valued at $1,000,000,000. From fifty to seventy-five per cent. of this great domain had already been exhausted, and unless the people are educated within the next twenty years to use the timber properly and not destroy its reproduction, the land would be denuded of timber.

Hawaii Commutes Death Sentences.

The most important news brought to San Francisco, Cal., by the last steamer from Honolulu, Hawaii, is the commutation of the sentences of R. W. Wilcox, W. T. Seward, C. T. Gulick and W. H. Rickard (who planned the revolutionary movement and who were condemned to death) to imprisonment at hard labor for thirty-five years and the payment of a fine of $10,000 each. Their penal terms date from January 25

Electrical Appliances in Cotton Mills.

The number of electrical appliances in use in the cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., is increasing so rapidly that one electrical enthusiast is confidently looking forward to the time when long lines of shafting and belting shall be replaced by copper wires, that will lead from one central dynamo room to small motors actuating the various kinds of cotton machinery. As it is only a matter of a few years when cotton will be manufactured where it is grown, it would be wise for our cotton manufacturers to be on the alert in taking advantage of every improvement in saving both initial cost of plant and operating expenses. —Atlanta Constitution.

The total valuation of all the farm products of every description was by the last census $2,460,107,454.

Followed by a Deluge.

The depth of water has considerable effect upon a vessel's speed, shoal water retarding her. In some ships, running at a high rate of speed in shoal water, the stern, or after-part, is drawn down very considerably. This is caused by the water not filling with sufficient quickness the cavity at the stern caused by the forward movement of the vessel. This lack of water at the stern causes the ship to settle there and be pursued by a huge wave. In one of our small, very fast ships this settling, or "squatting," as it is usually called, was so marked that the crest of the following wave actually boiled over the stern and broke upon the deck, and in some much larger vessels this water comes pretty well up towards the deck under similar circumstances. —Harper's Magazine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York. Pills, 10c. and 25c. a box.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

SAPOLIO

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases; Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION —AND— All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

LOOK for our announcement in NEXT issue of this paper. It will show a cut of 1 style of DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

It would take several pages to give details about these peerless machines. Handsome Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free. AGENTS WANTED.

DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, Chicago.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

NO BRINY TEARS have scalded the faces of any true Americans over the death of the fifty-third congress which ended its career at noon last Monday. Not a consolatory word on its demise has been penned. It came in with a loud denunciation of "Czar" Reed's rules but early saw the necessity of adopting them for its guidance. It gave the country a new tariff bill which in the short space of a year has wiped out the $100,000,000 surplus and added nearly double the amount to the nation's bonded indebtedness. Outside of the passage of the appropriation bills, which are larger than ever before, even though the sources of revenue have been cut off, very few measures of general interest have been passed upon. Even the staunch Democratic New York *Sun* says "it expired amid heartfelt execrations from the people of all sorts and of every party," while the New York *Times* says "it has broken faith, has violated every pledge, has dishonored itself, disgraced the party, and harmed the country beyond the power of any legislation to repair."

IN THE forty-eighth annual report of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad which was given to the public yesterday, President George B. Roberts speaks thus of the resignation of Hon. John Scott, a native of Huntingdon county:

Hon. John Scott, who had been connected with your system for over thirty-six years, first as District Solicitor, afterwards as General Counsel of your lines west of Pittsburg, and then as your General Solicitor since October 31, 1877, having determined to retire from the active responsibilities of the legal department, resigned the later position, taking effect February 1, 1895, and was appointed Counsel of the Company. Mr. Scott's great professional ability and unremitting zeal in the discharge of his duties had rendered his services invaluable in many grave questions incident to the management of your affairs, and it was with great regret that your board felt compelled to accede to his wishes. Hon. James A. Logan, Assistant General Solicitor, was promoted to the vacancy thus created.

TROUGH CREEK.

Our roads were all opened last week so that persons could drive them.

Miss Morgan, of Huntingdon, is visiting her friend, Miss Maud Wright.

The Gulf Stream theorists have about as little to say as the mild winter proph. ets.

Trough Creek is again without a king, Joseph having moved back to Huntingdon.

Rev. Kauffman delivered an able discourse on "Entire consecration," at Pine Grove Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Jeff. Wright went to Harrisburg last week to see her father, C. W. Steele. She reports him but little, if any, better.

We had a snow fall Saturday forenoon to the depth of four or five inches but "Old Sol" changed it into water Sunday.

Even on a pleasant day it made one feel chilly driving our road in places where the snow was piled up on either side two and three feet higher than one's head.

There are a great many frozen potatoes reported, some losing all they had and others the greater part. As far as we have been able to learn but very few cellars escaped a visit from Jack Frost.

A surprise was arranged for Miss Maud O. Wright on last Friday, it being her 21st anniversary. The breaking up of the roads no doubt would interfere with the program to some extent. We are without particulars.

From the best information we can gather, Mrs. Susan Swope, whose maiden name was Leech, was married to Moses Swope about the latter part of 1834 or early in 1835. To this union were born the following children: Amy, who resides with her husband, Philip C. Hazzard, in Iowa; Alfred and Allison, two as fine boys as Trough Creek ever produced. They gave their lives in defence of their country, both dying in the service during the rebellion. A. W., ex-treasurer of our county, now of Oklahoma; Sarah, who married Elijah Chilcote, and died about thirty years ago; O. T., J. F., Alvaretta, who resides at Huntingdon, the wife of Wesley Casner, and W. M. The last three brothers reside near Colfax. Mrs. Swope was a faithful and devoted wife, a kind mother and neighbor, being friendly with all. She was a firm believer in the doctrine of the old School Baptists, but had never joined the church, although she had a rich and blissful experience. For a number of years her health was good, but her last illness was of short duration, during which time no word of complaint escaped her lips. She waited patiently, yet was anxious, for the hour for her departure to come. Her remains were laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery by the side of those of her husband, who preceded her to the tomb nearly twelve years, there to remain, we humbly trust, until the first resurrection. To her children who have given their hearts to God and are laboring for the Master, we would say, continue in well doing until He shall say, "It is enough, come up higher;" and to those who have not embraced His love, delay not in putting your trust in Him who is abundantly able to save all who come unto him.

MILL CREEK.

Rev. Teasdale will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday at 10.30.

The Juniata sand works below town closed last Friday for an indefinite length of time.

Miss Lizzie Dysart, of Altoona, was the guest of Miss Minnie Simpson over last Sabbath.

Miss Annie Wilson, of Henderson township, is trying to secure a summer school in this place.

Mrs. Kate Civils and son James, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

The lovers of skating are at a loss to know how to spend their time since the ice went off the river.

Miss Mable Carothers is spending some time in Huntingdon with a sick aunt, Mrs. Diffenderfer.

Mrs. Collins, of Logan, and Mrs. Gratz, of Orbisonia, are both at home helping to care for their aged father, Isaac Gorsuch.

Quite an excitement was raised in the upper end of our usually quiet village last Saturday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock. It seems that Cloyd Coy, a boy aged about ten, became very angry at a young Mr. Wilson, who was visiting here, and stabbed him just below the diaphragm with a sharp pocket-knife. Dr. Campbell, of Mapleton, was quickly summoned to relieve the sufferer.

MOUNT UNION.

Chas. W. Hiney and Miss Grace Ewing visited friends in McVeytown on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilson Maxwell spent a few days with friends in Marysville and Harrisburg last week.

Wm. Carter, of Johnsonburg, arrived home on Saturday evening on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Emma Kerlin, who is seriously ill.

Col. Geo. W. Bain, the eminent Kentucky temperance advocate, will lecture in the M. E. church Saturday evening, at 7 P. M. Admission free.

The recent warm weather has filled the Juniata river bank full of water and removed the ice without doing any damage to bridge or property in this vicinity.

Samuel Snyder and Roy Johnston, of this place, who are in the employ of a telephone company in Pittsburg, are at home after an absence dating from last fall.

Mrs. A. R. Price slipped on the icy pavement in front of the bank, on Water street, last week, sustaining injuries which has kept her indoors for a week or more.

On Friday, the 1st inst., the thermometer registered 63° in this place. We evidently got a foretaste of what the weather is expected to do next summer. On Saturday snow fell to the depth of at least two inches.

David Peeler, aged nearly 84 years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. D. H. Campbell, with whom he had made his home for some time past, on Friday last. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian parsonage on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

G. D. WOOD.

Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

T. J. C. RIPPLE.

Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

MERCANTILE APPRAISERS' LIST.

The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Etc., in Huntingdon County, will take notice that they are Appraised and Classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1895, *as follows, to-wit:*

	Class.	Amt.
ALEXANDRIA BORO.		
Hatfield & Co	13	10 00
Kean & Spyker	13	10 00
P. H. Piper	14	7 00
E. P. Walker	14	7 00
BIRMINGHAM BORO.		
J. R. Thompson	14	7 00
BARREE TWP.		
E. H. Crownover	14	7 00
R. A. Crownover	14	7 00
S. E. Croyle	14	7 00
E. M. Everetr	14	7 00
Levi Gearheart	14	7 00
BRADY TWP.		
B. O'Connor & Sons	12	12 50
B. R. Foust & Son	11	15 00
BROAD TOP CITY BORO.		
Amon Houck	13	10 00
Horton & Noble	13	10 00
CARBON TWP.		
John Cyphers	14	7 00
E. P. Reed	14	7 00
L. Royer & Son	12	12 50
COALMONT BORO.		
A. H. Hickes	14	7 00
Jacob Hess	14	7 00
CASSVILLE BORO.		
J. O. Heaton	14	7 00
J. L. Houck	14	7 00
DUDLEY BORO.		
W. H. Sweet	14	7 00
DUBLIN TWP.		
Harper & Peterson	14	7 00
Royer & Taylor	13	10 00
HUNTINGDON BORO., 1ST WARD.		
A. B. Baker	14	7 00
Denny & McMurtrie	13	10 00
J. G. Simpson	12	12 50
J. W. Snyder	14	7 00
HUNTINGDON BORO., 2D WARD.		
Africa & Bros	12	12 50
Black & Co	14	7 00
R. Bloom	14	7 00
A. S. Baker	14	7 00
T. Wilday Black	14	7 00
J. C. Blair & Co	14	7 00
Philip Browns' Sons	14	7 00
H. Crownover	14	7 00
M. F. Corbin	14	7 00
J. R. Carmon	10	20 00
A. D. Carey & Co	14	7 00
W. K. Crites	14	7 00
S. B. Chaney & Co	12	12 50
D. S. Drake	14	7 00
J. K. Dick	14	7 00
Thomas Grimison & Co	13	10 00
F. H. Green & Co	14	7 00
Hazlett Bros	11	15 00
J. G. Isenberg	11	15 00
B. F. Isenberg Milling Co	13	10 00
R. W. Jacobs	14	7 00
W. E. Lightner	14	7 00
John Leister & Son	14	7 00
H. W. Leister	14	7 00
H. L. Leister	14	7 00
R. G. Miller	14	7 00
Marks & Allenstein	14	7 00
G. A. Miller	14	7 00
J. A. Nash	14	7 00
J. B. Port	14	7 00
A. D. Rohm	14	7 00
John Read & Sons	14	7 00
William Reed	7	40 00
W. V. Stewart	14	7 00
John M. Starr	14	7 00
F. S. Stern	14	7 00
George W. Sanderson	14	7 00
S. S. Smith	14	7 00
O. L. Stewart	11	15 00
Stewart Bros	14	7 00
A. J. Stewart	14	7 00
M. L. Summers	12	12 50
Union News Co	14	7 00
Westbrook & Son	14	7 00
John White	14	7 00
George W. Yocum	13	10 00
L. W. Zerby	14	7 00
HUNTINGDON BORO., 3D WARD.		
Bayer & Kepler	7	40 00
J. R. Flenner	13	10 00
Samuel Hawn	14	7 00
K. M. Jarvis	14	7 00
Adam Kuhn, agent	14	7 00
M. C. Long	14	7 00
D. S. Lynn & Co	14	7 00
H. A. Lewis	14	7 00
C. R. and W. B. McCarthy	11	15 00
S. B. Myers	14	7 00
Opera House Drug Store	14	7 00
David Quinter	14	7 00
F. Schonter	14	7 00
B. G. Taylor	14	7 00
E. M. Wallis	14	7 00
HUNTINGDON BORO., 4TH WARD.		
Jonathan Davis	14	7 00
Harry Hall	14	7 00
P. W. Magsam	14	7 00
J. S. Nophsker	14	7 00
T. B. Walton	14	7 00
J. O. Wright	14	7 00
HOPEWELL TWP.		
C. A. Weaver	14	7 00
John Dorman	14	7 00
FRANKLIN TWP.		
H. S. Laird & Son	14	7 00
C. W. Gill	14	7 00
JACKSON TWP.		
J. M. Jacobs	14	7 00
Logan & Co., No. 2	10	20 00
LINCOLN TWP.		
John H. Hess	14	7 00
MARKLESBURG BORO.		
J. G. Beaver	14	7 00
Brumbaugh Co., Limited	14	7 00
MAPLETON BORO.		
B. O'Connor & Sons	12	12 50
J. G. Gillam	13	10 00
A. B. Gillam	13	10 00
M. L. Rex	14	7 00
MCALEVY'S FORT.		
A. W. Harper	14	7 00
Joseph Huston	14	7 00
J. H. Lee	14	7 00
L. A. Little	13	10 00
J. E. Wilson	14	7 00
MILLER TWP.		
James Blair	14	7 00
MORRIS TWP.		
Wm. O. Brindle	14	7 00
William Davis	14	7 00
E. W. Graffius	14	7 00
M. S. Hazlett	14	7 00
John H. Law	14	7 00
S. C. Thompson	13	10 00
T. C. Waite	13	10 00
MOUNT UNION BORO.		
T. H. Adams	12	12 50
T. A. Appleby	13	10 00
Etnier & Longacre	13	10 00
A. G. Ewing & Son	11	15 00
Eberman & Co	13	10 00
H. W. Maxwell	13	10 00
J. J. Oatman	14	7 00
E. M. Rhodes	14	7 00
David Rummell	14	7 00
H. S. Smelker	13	10 00
A. S. Welsh	11	15 00
B. C. Wharton	14	7 00
ORBISONIA BORO.,		
J. Brodbeck	13	10 00
F. F. Cummings	14	7 00
G. M. Enyeart	14	7 00
Houck & Chilcote	14	7 00
W. H. Paull, agent	14	7 00
C. H. Reed	14	7 00
F. J. Gehrett	14	7 00
Reed & Gilliland	14	7 00
John M. Starr	13	10 00
ONEIDA TWP.		
Foster Bros	14	7 00
PENN TWP.		
J. Auman	14	7 00
G. C. Grove	14	7 00
Frank Hess	14	7 00
Jeremiah Keith	14	7 00
PETERSBURG BORO.		
Joseph F. Creswell	13	10 00
G. W. Hamer	14	7 00
W. A. Myton & Bro	11	15 00
Petersburg Co-operative Store	11	15 00
E. M. Swope	14	7 00
S. L. Stryker	12	12 50
ROCKHILL BORO.		
D. Ashton & Co	14	7 00
SHIRLEYSBURG BORO.		
W. H. Brewster	14	7 00
G. W. Cornelius	14	7 00
G. W. Miller	14	7 00
SALTILLO BORO.		
C. B. Crum	13	10 00
Heeter & Finley	14	7 00
D. E. McClain	14	7 00
Shope & Fulton	13	10 00
H. T. Weaver	14	7 00
SHIRLEY TWP.		
John Zeigler	14	7 00
SHADE GAP BORO.		
S. J. Murphy	14	7 00
S. C. Montgomery	13	10 00
W. C. Swan	14	7 00
SOUTH DUBLIN TWP.		
G. S. Appleby	14	7 00
SPRINGIELD TWP.		
J. C. Brewster	14	7 00
David Locke	14	7 00
Harrison Locke	14	7 00
SMITHFIELD TWP.		
G. W. Barrick	14	7 00
THREE SPRINGS BORO.		
Allen Cutchall	13	10 00
L. G. Noble	14	7 00
B. T. Stevens	14	7 00
H. C. Weight	14	7 00
TELL TWP.		
James M. Blair, No. 1	13	10 00
J. M. Blair, No. 2	14	7 00
John A. Castor	14	7 00
W. B. Kling	14	7 00
WALKER TWP.		
J. W. Laughlin	14	7 00
J. W. Lloyd	14	7 00
WARRIORSMARK TWP.		
G. B. Lever	14	7 00
J. H. Mattern	13	10 00
WEST TWP.		
R. Ditsworth & Son	14	7 00
John Eberle	14	7 00
John Thompson Henry	14	7 00
Joseph Oburn	14	7 00

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

HUNTINGDON BORO.		
Charles Bathurst, 3 pool tables		50 00
Harry W. G. Corbin, 3 pool tables.		50 00
ORBISONIA BORO.		
John W. McClain, 1 pool table		30 00

EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

George W. Fisher, Huntingdon	8	5 00
W. H. Fisher, "	8	5 00
Isaac Greenberg "	8	5 00
F. Mobus "	8	5 00

I, James X. Kegerreis, duly appointed Appraiser of Mercantile and other Licenses in and for Huntingdon county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list for the year 1895, of every person or firm, who is actually subject to pay a license under existing laws of this Commonwealth in Huntingdon county, with the names of all persons exonerated on appeal stricken off.

I certify this statement to be correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Huntingdon, Pa., on Thursday, March 28, 1895, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

JAMES X. KEGERREIS,
Orbisonia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1895. Appraiser.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

CUT THIS OUT

AND USE IT AS REFERENCE.

The names of all the first-class Rubber manufaturers:

American, Boston, Candee, Colchester, Goodyear Glove, Goodyear Metalic, Union India Rubber Co., Lambertville, Lycuming Marvel, Myers' New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Woonsocket.

This is to protect the trade from inferior goods sold as first quality.

Geo. W. Yocum
Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G.W.FISHER, 417 P n St, Huntingdon.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front. Division St., **Mount Union,** Penn'a.

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things, such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as "headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. O. HEATON,

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 6, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Lent began Wednesday.

—March came in like a lamb.

—Button hole bouquets at Mrs. Evans.

—A penny's worth will do the work. Inquire of Mrs. Evans.

—A local institute will be held in the M. E. church in this place next Saturday.

—Chance of a lifetime! Read the Opera House shoe store's new advertisement.

—You can't have good bread unless you have good yeast. Try that for sale by Mrs. Evans.

—Samuel Wagner, wife and child, of Harrisburg, are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—Mrs. M. S. Bollinger and children, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday among friends in this place.

—FOR SALE.—Prime recleaned mammoth and small clover seed. John S. Etnier, Mill Creek. Pa.

—James Hall, of Shade Gap, spent a few days of the past week among friends in and about Mapleton.

—A. C. Fisher last week moved his store into M. L. Rex's store room—one door nearer Main street.

—William Wright last week moved from Mapleton to a house on the Wise farm in Union township.

—Miss Wilda Gillam, of Tyrone, a very pleasant young lady, is visiting relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—"We never used a better yeast" is the verdict of all who have tried that manufactured by Mrs. Evans. Have you tried it?

—The Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference will convene at Tyrone next Wednesday. Bishop Newman, of Omaha, Nebraska, will preside.

—An infant child of W. S. Arnold. of Mill Creek, died last Thursday and on Friday the remains were brought to Mapleton for interment.

—Oliver and Bratton township people, Mifflin county, are gathering a car load of provisions to send to the Nebraska sufferers. A noble deed.

—Adam Bagshaw and wife, of Juniata township, visited Mrs. Julia B. Dell last Thursday. While in town Mr. Bagshaw paid us a pleasant call.

—Stubbs & Hooper have fitted up their building on Sheridan street and will occupy it as a furniture and undertaking room. A continuance of patronage is solicited.

—For rent—The hotel property known as the Juniata House, Mapleton. Excellent location and good opening. for right party. Inquire of Levi Wright, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Miss M. Luella Crawford, of Allegheny city, organizer and lecturer of the Pennsylvania branch of the W. C. T. U., will lecture this evening in the M. E. church. Admission free.

—Watches, clocks and jewelry left with Lloyd F. Baker will be repaired properly and at short notice by J. H. Cunningham, Agt., Jeweler, Mt. Union Pa. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

—Bright Star Lodge, No. 705, I. O. O. F., of McVeytown, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary to-morrow. The exercises will consist of an address by P. G. M., C. N. Hickok, and a banquet.

—At the recent election Frank Phillips, colored, was elected a Justice-of-the Peace in Pulaski township. He is the first colord man ever elected in Beaver county, and to that position the third in the state.

—Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. BALDRIDGE, Millersville, Ill. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Parties intending making sale this spring should have their sale bills printed at the ITEM office. Select your date and send your list to this office; your orders will receive prompt attention. A notice will be given in the ITEM until day of sale without additional charge.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of McConnellsburg, will lecture in the Presbyterian church at this place Tuesday evening, March 12th. Subject, "Christiana and Her Children." Lecture will be illustrated with large steriopticon. Admission 10 and 15 cents. Proceeds for benefit of Sunday school.

—We are indebted to Hon. Alex. Port for a copy of the biennial report of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, which has just been issued from the Reformatory press. The pamphlet contains much information and the work on it, which was done by inmates of the institution, would be of credit to any office.

—Company A, 5th regiment, N. G. P. will on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week present "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh" in the opera house, Huntingdon. The characters will be represented by local talent. This is an excellent war drama and we hope the boys will be greeted with crowded houses at each performance.

—A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three apslications of it," he says, "And have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The second ice flood of this remarkable winter occurred last Thursday at which time the ice passed off the Juniata. The ice from the Raystown branch went out on Friday. The snow, which had lain since December 26th, and the ice went away very quietly under the warm sunshine and no damage was done. About three inches of snow fell on Saturday.

—A trespass suit to recover $5,000 damages was instituted in the county court last Saturday by Mrs. Martha J. Thompson against the borough of Tyrone. The plaintiff alleges that she fell on a dilapidated, broken and rotten boardwalk, on Washington avenue, on the night of September 5, 1894, wrenching her leg and sustaining injuries of a permanent nature.—*Times.*

—A good joke has just leaked out on one of the lady school teachers in Cambria. She was trying to make clear to her young pupils' minds the meaning of the word "slowly." She walked across the room in the manner the word suggests and then asked the class to tell her how she walked. One bright boy at the foot of the class almost paralyzed her by shouting, "Bow-legged, ma'am, yer did." The class was dismissed and Johnny sent home.

—The borough council was reorganized last Monday evening. The retiring members were John G. Gillam and R. C. Fields, who also were the incoming members, they having been re-elected for three years. In the absence of the burgess the oath of office was administered by A. W. Swope. Esq. John G. Gillam was elected president of council and the following appointments were made for the ensuing year: A. W. Swope, treasurer; I. N. Swope, secretary; Robert Rogers, chief of police; R. N. McCarl, street commissioner. A tax of three mills was laid on the assessment of 1895 tor borough purposes.

—On Monday evening some West Hutingdon boys got hold of a can of powder which belonged to the father of one of them and which he thought worthless because it was wet. They took it to the vacant lot near the Presbyterian chapel, and pouring out some of the powder attempted to explode it. Their efforts were not at first successful, and they continued them by pouring out more powder. While in this act, an explosion took place, not only of that which had been poured out, but of that in the can also. There was a loud report which was heard many squares away, and a very brilliant flash. Gearge Rupert, Chester Horton and Robert Shaw were pretty badly singed and scorched and will not recover from their burns for some time. All the boys were greatly alarmed by the explosion and those not hurt nearly scared to death.—*Journal.*

—Tuesday, March 19th, the applications for license to sell liquor will be heard by the court of this county. The applicants are as follows: E. G. Clegg, David G. & Charles B. Leister, L. R. Brown, Fred E. Mobus & Chas E. Doyle, Gilbert Greenberg, L. R. & E. A. Leister, Alexander Long, H. C. & S. B. Wallace, of Huntingdon; John Ryan, Dudley; B. J. Berney, Broad Top City; S. O. Fraker, Orbisonia; William McGowan, Shade Gap; Robert T. Decker, Mill Creek; M. C. Alexander, Mount Uuion; Harry W. Leister, wholesale, Huntingdon; H. D. Reiners, bottler, Huntingdon; Martin Grube, distiller, Smithfield township. If the will of the majority counted none of these licenses would be granted in this county, but during the past four years the voice and vote of the people has had no weight.

Mahon Rebukes Jones.

In the House of Representatives at Washington last Friday night Mr. Mahon, congressman from this district, called up a bill to remove the charge of desertion against Henry H. Schrewder, who was arrested at Harrisburg during the war while on a furlough, and owing to his ignorance of English, had given up his furlough papers and served 18 months in prison on a charge of desertion.

In reply to a question from Mr. Jones, Democrat, of Virginia, if the bill carried the usual amendment, that no pay or bounty accrue by reason of its passage, Mr. Mahon said that it did not; and rather than consent to the amendment, he would prefer to see it fail. Mr. Mahon said if the bill was not passed by this congress it would be by the next, when Mr. Jones would not be able to make trouble. That gentleman, said Mr. Mahon, had outraged Union soldiers on many occasions, but he had never before laid his hands on a constituent of his and he would see him in Halifax before he would consent to an amendment to the bill which would deprive the beneficiary of the bill of what was justly due him. "The soldier." said Mr. Mahon, "suffered 18 months imprisonment on a false charge in a foul den, and I want the government to pay him the $16 a month it owes him for that period."

There was much excitement on the floor during the colloquy and Mr. Mahon's passionate utterances were warmly applauded by the Republcans and some of the Democrats.

Cut With a Penknife.

A temperance meeting was held at Mill Creek last Saturday evening. In the audience was a young man named David Wilson, who was visiting in Mill Creek. Directly behind him sat Cloyd Coy, aged 11 years, who amused himself by pasting chewing gum in Mr. Wilson's hair. Wilson naturally remonstrated and young Coy's ire was aroused. The latter remarked to a companion that he would cut Wilson's heart out and drew from his pocket a penknife and whetted it in church. At the close of the service he went out and awaited Wilson's coming. When Wilson approached Coy stabbed him with the knife, on the right side near the diaphragm. The knife penetrated a little over an inch. Dr. W. J. Campbell was summoned and dressed the wound which he pronounced of not a serious character.

Stricken With Paralysis.

William Numer, an aged veteran, of this place, called at Dr. J. G. Spangler's office last Thursday night and asked to be bled. It being late the doctor advised him to wait until the next day. Mr. Numer was busy during the day and in the evening called again at the doctor's office. The doctor performed the operation and in a few moments afterward Mr. Numer fell from the chair on which he was sitting. It was at first supposed that he had fainted but the doctor soon discovered that the trouble was of a more serious character. He had had a paralytic stroke. He was removed to his home on Resovoir street where it was learned that his right side is paralyzed. At this writing he is able to articulate "yes" and "no" and hopes are entertained that he may recover.

Another Baby Found.

Coroner Greenberg was notified on Thursday that the body of a baby in a jar was found by three men while fishing along the Juniata river at Union Furnace. He went thither and held an inquest, the result of which was that the body was that of a male child, which had been killed by some person or persons unknown, and the body placed in a half-gallon fruit jar and thrown into the river. After the inquest the body was buried in the cemetery at Union Furnace. This is the second case of child murder that has come to light in this county in less than a month. It reveals a woeful state of moral depravity. —*News.*

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—Spring term opens May 6. The object of this school is to furnish instructions to all who take advantage for the least expenditure of money. It not only endeavors to inculcate the mere rudiments of music to both sexes, but will be found equally advantageous to students in every stage of proficiency. For catalogue, address, HENRY B. MOYER,
Freeburg, Pa. Director.

"THE LAND OF FLOWERS,"

Personally-Conducted Tours to Florida via P. R. R.

Undoubtedly one of the most original and highly satisfactory creations of the Pennsylvania Railroad is the inauguration of personally-conducted tours under the snpervision and direction of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, and the marked success and popularity of the tourist to Florida are due to several causes; the complete appointment of the special trains, the liberality of the rate and the return limit of tickets, are among the features that have attracted the traveling public.

The next tour of this year's series to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on March 12. The rate, including transportation, meals *en route*, and Pullman berth on special train in each direction, is $50.00 from New York and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Local Institute.

A local institute, under the auspices of the borough teachers, will be held in the M.E. church in this place next Saturday. All friends of education are invited to be present to participate in the day's exercises and the patrons of the Mapleton schools are especially requested to attend this meeting. As will be seen by the program, the various subjects for discussion are alike interesting to patrons. Following is the program:

Singing.
Devotional Exercises.
"Individualities"—J. B. Boring, J. H. Tate, L. R. Smith.
"General Reading"—Allison Wible, W. F. Stitt, Emma Hooper, H. McGowen.
"Morality"—Why teach it?—R. A. Ramsey. T. W. Smith. 2. When and how shall we teach it?—Profs. Swigart and Myers, S. L. Glasgow and J. H. Swan.
"Responsibilities"—1. The Parents'—Profs. W. M. Benson, J. G. Zerby. 2. The teachers'—J. G. Hicks, B. P. Steele. 3. The pupils'—I. N. Swope, Prof. Lehman.
"Educational Advantages of the Past Compared With Those of the Present;" or, "School Progressiveness"—Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, M. B. Wright, Scott Wible, Jno. Toomey, R. S. Henderson.

Besides those above mentioned, we expect several other prominent educators to be present, among them Supt. Rudy and Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.

COMMITTEE.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Second Tour to "The Golden Gate."

The large number of people who have leisure, and the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their native land, are the principal agencies in advancing a healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, with some added advantages, which cannot fail to attract the attention and enlist the interest of the tourist.

In addition to the high-grade accommodations and entertainment in transit, the Pennsylvania tourists are treated with the same liberality wherever the journey is broken. The choicest rooms in the leading hotels are always reserved for their use, for which regular rates are paid, so that the guests, although members of a large party, enjoy all the privileges of indivuals who may have made their own selections.

The second tour in the 1895 series to the Golden Gate will leave New York and Philadelphia March 20, 1895, arriving at San Francisco March 29, and at New York and Philadelphia May 16, 1895.

Detailed itinerary will be sent on applicaton to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1895, Louisa P. Bowman, adminisratrix of the estate of Peter Bowman, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises 2½ miles from Cassville, the following: 27 head of cattle, Osborne reaper, gears, plows, harrow, cultivater, wheelbarrow, threshing machine, 100 bushels of rye, 150 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of corn, 20 tons hay, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and cleah and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

News Gleaned Among the Departments and About the City.

HONORING FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The Departed Champion of His Race Viewed by Thousands as He Lay in State---The National Council of Women Discuss a Variety of Themes at Their Annual Session.

Shortly before nine o'clock a. m., the remains of Frederick Douglass were removed from his late residence on Anacosta Heights, a suburb of the capital, to the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, the largest edifice of the kind in the city, where the body lay in state for some hours, and was viewed by immense crowds of sympathetic mourners.

All the leading colored men of Washington took active part in the ceremonial observance. Ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi; ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana; ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, and other men of his race who have been prominent in official life, were among the pall-bearers.

Mrs. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Sewall, and other ladies identified with the Woman's Rights movement, were demonstrative in their manifestations of esteem, and the only colored diplomat in Washington, Mr. Clement Haentjens, the Haytian Minister, personally attended to testify his respect. Several of the New England Senators and Representatives were amongst those who attended the church. For many hours there was no intermission in the constant stream of mourners.

A silver plate on the casket bore the simple inscription:

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
Born 1817,
Died February, 1895."

A cast of the dead man's hands was obtained. The floral tributes were very beautiful. At 7.10 the body left for Rochester, N. Y., for burial.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Topics Discussed at the Triennial Session by the Leading Delegates.

The second week of the triennial session of the National Council of Women opened at Washington with a prolonged discussion on the topic of equal pay for equal work. The discussion was led by Miss Harriet A. Shinn, of Illinois, a delegate to the National Association of Women Stenographers: Miss Mary Desha, of Washington, and Harriet A. Reyser, of the organization of working women of New York. A plea for the creation of a Secretary for foreign women in the Council was made by Madame Josefa Humpal Zeman, of Chicago. Frances E. W. Harper, of Pennsylvania, a colored woman, characterized the present sentiment as to the true position of colored women as unjust, and claimed that the avenues of usefulness open to them are too few.

FRANCE BARS OUR CATTLE.

French Council Has Issued a Decree Prohibiting the Importation.

Secretary Gresham has received from the United States Charge at Paris a cablegram stating that the Council has entered a decree prohibiting the importation until further orders of American cattle into France.

Secretary Gresham has furnished a copy of the cablegram to the Department of Agriculture, and has given in publicity in view of the great importance of this action to the great American cattle interests.

$10,850,000 for Pensions.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,850,000 for the quarterly payments of pensions to be distributed to the pension agencies as follows: Boston, $1,800,000; San Francisco, $750,000; Washington, $1,950,000; Augusta, Me., $800,000; Columbus, Ohio, $3,850,000; Detroit, Mich., $1,700,000.

Two More Warships Nearly Ready.

Rear-Admiral Brown, Commandant at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, reports to the Navy Department that the work at the yard is progressing rapidly. The Amphitrite is now practically ready for sea and only awaits a crew. The Texas is also well advanced. All of her gun mounts are in place and all of the armor save some shutters.

Named for Collector.

The President decided the fight in the Democratic ranks in the western part of Pennsylvania by nominating a new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pittsburg District. The man named is Edmund A. Bigler, the Collector during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

New Rules of the Road.

The President issued a proclamation postponing the effect of the new rules of the road at sea until some future date, in accordance with the act of Congress. In the proclamation it is stated that this action is taken at the request of Great Britain.

A Consul Resigns.

The Secretary of State has received the resignation of Charles S. Hazeltine, of Michigan, as United States Consul at Milan, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Alabama Convicts Entrapped in a Mine Fired by Incendiaries.

Two convicts and twenty-three mules were smothered to death in Rock Slope Shaft No. 1, at Pratt Mines, Birmingham, Ala. Shortly after 2 o'clock the engine room in the slope was discovered on fire, and a general alarm was given on the outside, for it was known that twenty convicts and twenty-three head of mules were cut off from the outside by the fire. After three hours' hard work the fire was extinguished, and the men pushed on.

The body of John Patton was found lying across the track, his head badly battered. Apparently he tried to kill himself before being smothered. A short distance away the second body was found. It was that of Louis Stevens. The twenty-three mules were found all in a heap, dead. They had kicked one another fearfully while maddened by the thick smoke.

The other eighteen convicts were found in a bunch near the airshaft, where they had gathered in hope of keeping alive. Several of them were on the ground. They were hastily carried out on terra firma and all brought around all right.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 10.

Lesson Text: "The Rich Young Ruler," Mark x., 17-27—Golden Text: Matt. vi., 33—Commentary.

17. "And when He was gone forth into the way there came one running and kneeled to Him and asked Him, Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" This event is also recorded by both Matthew and Luke. It is in each immediately preceded by the saying of Christ that we must become as little children in order to enter the kingdom, and it is followed by Peter's remarks about their having left all, and the question as to what they should have, and the Saviour's reply. By comparing the three accounts we find that this earnest, anxious soul was a young man, a ruler and very rich. These facts, coupled with that of his running after Jesus and kneeling down before Him in the street, seem to indicate very great earnestness on his part in reference to this great matter of eternal life.

18. "And Jesus said unto him: Why callest thou Me good? There is none good but one. That is God." As if He said, "In calling Me good, do you confess that I am God?" He does not, as we might heartily receive the young man, saying, "I am so glad you have asked Me. Sit down with Me quietly, and I will show you in a few minutes, for it is very easy." He does not think in His heart: Now, here is a splendid catch. I must get him by all means. Think what his social position and influence will be to us and think what his money will do for us. We must have him.

19. "Thou knowest the commandments. Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Defraud not, Honor thy father and mother." Thus in answer to His question He takes him, as he did the lawyer, at once to the law, and to what we call the second table, his duty to man, for we can only prove our love to God by our love to our fellows. Before we can know the way to life eternal we must have our eyes opened to see our guilt and inability to do anything to obtain this eternal life.

20. "And he answered and said unto Him, Master, all these have I observed from my youth." We will suppose that he was thoroughly honest in this reply and actually thought he had not failed in any of these commands, but it is evident that he neither knew his own heart nor the spirit of the law as Jesus taught it (Math. v., 21-28), or he would not thus have justified himself. Paul speaks of this kind of righteousness which this young man had as "mere own righteousness which is of the law," but he learned to count it all as dross when he saw the righteousness which is of God by faith (Phil. iii., 9).

21. "Then Jesus, beholding him, loved him and said unto him, One thing thou lackest; go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come, take up the cross and follow Me." There is no one whom Jesus does not love. He loves those who are dead in sins (Eph. ii., 4, 5), but His heart went out with a special love to this young man. The one thing he lacked was just this knowledge of the love of Christ.

22. "And he was sad at that saying and went away grieved, for he had great possessions." Jesus had now put His hand upon the sore spot as when He said to the woman of Samaria, "Go, call thy husband." Empty and dependent as a little child we must come if we would know Him and His love and grace and fullness.

23. "And Jesus looked round about and saith unto His disciples, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." The kingdom of God meant more to Jesus than it meant to His disciples or than it means to many Christians now. I this day listened to a sermon preached to about 2000 people in St. Giles's Cathedral, where once the voice of John Knox rang out the truth, in which the real kingdom which Jesus and all the prophets preached was wholly set aside.

24. "And the disciples were astonished at His words, but Jesus answereth again and saith unto them, Children, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God." There is not necessarily any sin in money. It is the love of money (I Tim. vi., 10), or, as Jesus here puts it, the trust in or reliance upon riches, instead of upon the Giver of every good gift, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy. Abraham was rich, and David and Zaccheus and many others whom the Lord saved. It is not said that "Not any mighty or noble is called," but "not many mighty, not many noble" (I Cor. i., 26). One has well said, "Thank God for the letter M."

25. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." It is simply impossible for any man, rich or poor, to enter the kingdom without being born from above (John iii., 3, 5, 7), but that is not probably the truth taught here. If there was in a large city gate a small gate which only a camel could go through with difficulty by unloading, and if this small gate was called "a needle's eye," it would help us to understand these words of the Saviour. Whatever illustration He had in mind, it is plain that He teaches us that it is next to impossible for one who is rich to enter the kingdom of heaven, but God, who is love, has made full provision for whosoever will receive His love (Rev. xxii., 17).

26. "And they were astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who, then, can be saved?" It would seem that to the minds of the disciples Jesus had spoken, not of a bare possibility, but of an impossibility, at least as far as all the rich were concerned. This, with many other passages of Scripture, such as I Tim. vi., 9, 17; Zeph. i., 18; Ps. xlix., 6, 7, should certainly teach us not to covet riches, except as they may be used for Him and His kingdom. It is possible to be poor, yet make many rich, to seemingly have nothing and yet possess all things (II Cor. vi., 10). Think of Him who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor and let Him be our durable riches as well as righteousness (II Cor. viii., 9; Prov. viii., 18).

27. "And Jesus, looking upon them, saith, With men it is impossible, but not with God, for with God all things are possible." There is nothing too hard or too wonderful for the Lord, for His name is wonderful (Gen. xviii., 14; Jer. xxxii, 17; Judg. xiii, 18, margin; Isa., ix., 6). When simple faith receives the wonderful Saviour and Lord, the most commonplace life will become wonderful by His indwelling and outworking. The great thing on our part is to know our nothingness that we may not seek to bring Him anything, but our poor worthless selves. Then He will glorify Himself in us.—Lesson Helper.

Remembered the Alamo.

William C. Murphy, the last of General Sam. Houston's army in the war for independence for Texas, died at his home in Philadelphia, a few days since, at the age of eighty-five years. He was one of the eighty who first took the Mexican fort at Alamo against 250 Mexicans, after a three days' fight. From this engagement only eight of his party escaped alive. The rest were butchered.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

At the closing sessions of the Women's Council in Washington a proposition favoring a National university for both sexes was adopted after an animated discussion.

Postmaster-General Bissell attended the regular Cabinet meeting at the White House for the last time. All the Secretaries were present. Only routine business was transacted.

The Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos gave a dinner in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham.

Congressman Joseph H. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, has been nominated to be Assistant United States Treasurer at Boston.

Secretary Gresham intimated to France that she will not be permitted to forcibly collect her San Domingan claim, as it would destroy an equity held by an American company

The National Dairy Congress held a three days' session at the Agricultural Department.

The National Council of Women amended its constitution, creating an upper and lower house. Mary Lowe Dickinson was elected President.

Secretary Carlisle asked Congress to make changes in various tariff schedules for the purpose of making clearer the intent of the law.

The Ways and Means Committee recommends that England, Russia and Japan be requested to co-operate with the United States in protecting the seals.

President Cleveland decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in favor of Brazil.

Foreign Notes.

Pope Leo XIII. celebrated at Rome, Italy, the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

The epidemic of influenza in London increases in virulence.

Lord Rosebery was only prevented by earnest pleading of friends from throwing down the Premiership of England in disgust.

Professor John Stuart Blackie, the great scholar, died at Edinburg, Scotland. He was born in Glasgow in 1809.

Prince Achille Napoleon Murat killed himself in his house at Zougdidi. He was a descendant of the family that used to live in Bordentown, N. J.

The Japanese are steadily driving back the Chinese armies in Manchuria and around Niuchwang and Liaoyang.

A boiler in a distilery at Itzkany, Roumania, exploded, doing great damage to the building and causing the loss of twelve lives.

Commandant Lechattelier, of the marine force, fought a duel with M. Percher, an editor in Paris, inflicting a wound from the effects of which Percher died in a few moments. The weapons were swords.

The German Reichstag approved the appropriation for the four new cruisers.

The loss of life in the wreck of the Inter Oceanic Railway, in Mexico, has just been made known. Sixty-five person were killed instead of forty-two, as first stated, and forty were injured.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed the late M. de Giers.

Sir Hercules Robinson has been reappointed Governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, as Cecil Rhodes could not get along with Sir Henry Loch.

Fire at Halifax, Nova Scotia, destroyed an elevator and a wharf stored with merchandise. Loss, $1,000,000.

The Japanese Government has ordered all its officers now serving in the German army to return home at once for duty in China.

News has been received of a battle near Cali, Colombia, in which the rebels were defeated. Many were killed on both sides. The Government forces captured a large body of prisoners.

A bill to make American goods pay at least twice as much duty in Germany as the goods of other countries is before the Reichstag.

Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket, peacock feathers, etc., have been restored to him by the Emperor of China.

Domestic.

Patrick Campbell, for twenty years Superintendent of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Police Force, handed in his resignation. He asked to be retired on a pension, which in his case will be $2500 a year.

Three bodies were found in the ruins of the New York tenement houses that collapsed owing to the use of inferior building materials, and a victim died in the hospital, bringing the death list up to five.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded near Weems, Ala. Engineer F. A. Maguire and Fireman William Reeves were instantly killed.

Tom Jones shot his father near Anding, Miss., four times, killing him instantly. The father came home intoxicated and was abusing his family.

Alfred E. Jewell, a policeman, of Rahway, N. J., was shot and killed by John Stone, member of a band of tramps, whom he, with a party of other policemen, was trying to arrest.

At New York City the jury in the case of former Police Captain Michael Doherty, accused of bribery, failed to agree, and they were discharged. They stood nine to three for acquittal.

The ice gorge in the Susquehanna, just above Port Deposit, Md., broke, and the railroad tracks and streets along the river front were flooded.

Max H. Grauer, the firebug, convicted of arson in the first degree, was sentenced in New York to hard labor in Sing Sing Prison for thirty years. As Grauer is forty odd years of age, this is practically a life sentence. Mrs. Liebermann, his accomplice, was sentenced for six years.

The Washington express of the Central Railroad of New Jersey ran into coal cars near Bayonne, N. J., and two men, Winfield Holland, fireman, and William Thomas, engineer, were killed and three injured.

The doors of the Holdredge (Neb.) National Bank were closed and the Government was notified to assume charge. The capital stock is $50,000.

The United States cruiser Montgomery sailed from Mobile, Ala., for Truxillo, Honduras, on a secret mission.

Freshets in Pennsylvania and Ohio have done great damage.

At Kingston, N. C., fire, which originated in Bryanfield's stables, spread to the wooden buildings in the rear of Oettedger Brothers' store and to the Opera House. The two main business blocks of the town were destroyed. The loss is fully $225,000 and the insurance small.

The experiment of sending weather indications by flash light from the tower of the Chicago Auditorium proved a success.

Two farmers from Texas, one of whom had a big revolver conveniently tucked away in the leg of his boot, and who said they had come to get money from "green goods" men, were arrested in Jersey City, N. J., together with a sixteen-year-old lad who acted as "steerer."

BISSELL HAS RESIGNED.

The Postmaster-General Retires From President Cleveland's Cabinet.

TO RESUME HIS LAW PRACTICE.

It is the First Break in the Administration's Family of Advisers---He Leaves the Cabinet With Regret, but His Professional Work Demands His Attention---The President's Explanation.

Postmaster-General Wilson S. Bissell set at rest all doubts as to his purpose of remaining in the Cabinet by tendering his resignation to President Cleveland. This action was not taken hastily. As far back as the early autumn Mr. Bissell felt that his law practice at Buffalo, N. Y., required his personal attention, and at that time he notified the President that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire to private life. Nothing further was said on the subject until ten days ago, when Mr. Bissell again assured the President that he must soon resign his portfolio.

WILSON S. BISSELL.

The Postmaster-General's letter of resignation was brief, and was couched in the usual formal terms. It recites the fact that he deems it advisable to retire from the Cabinet, and that he will do so upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. The letter was by Mr. Bissell personally handed to his chief. To a reporter who called at his residence Mr. Bissell said:

"I have placed my resignation in the hands of the President. The reason is that my professional work at home demands my attention, and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it. The business of the Department is in good condition, and its transfer to my successor can be made without affecting the public service. I have found my work agreeable, although at times quite onerous. I confess I leave it with regret, because I have become deeply interested in it and had a desire to accomplish something more in the development of the postal service than I have found possible in these two years of effort. I deeply regret, also that I am thus compelled to sever official relations with the President and his Cabinet, which have been most satisfactory and cordial throughout. Perhaps I may now say that all rumors of disagreement between the President and any of his Cabinet have been without foundation. I doubt if there ever was a more harmonious Cabinet than the present one, and its members are a unit in support of the President on every public question."

Speaking of Mr. Bissell's resignation, President Cleveland said: "It surely is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All his associates in the Administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factor in their executive labor, as well as a companion to whom they have become greatly attached. I am not taken by surprise, for I have known for some time that it was inevitable, because Mr. Bissell's reasons for his action were of a personal nature, and were inexorable. Still, this first break in a Cabinet which has been, in the midst of many perplexing situations, entirely harmonious, always actuated by a loyal devotion to the public interest, and pervaded in a marked degree by the personal attachment which such connections cannot fail to create, causes us all real sorrow. Much gratification awaits Mr. Bissell in the appreciation of his countrymen of his splendid and valuable public service."

William Shannon Bissell was born in Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., December 31, 1847. When he was about six years old his parents moved to Buffalo, the city which he has called his home ever since. He entered Yale in 1865, and was graduated with honors in the class of '69. In the year of his graduation Mr. Bissell began the study of law in Buffalo with A. P. Daming. In 1872 he became the law partner of Lyman K. Bass. Two years later Mr. Cleveland joined the firm, which was known as Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. It enjoyed a large practice, and Mr. Bissell came to be known as one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the country. When Mr. Cleveland was married Mr. Bissell was best man at the wedding. Mr. Bissell remained a bachelor until February 6, 1890, when he married Miss Louise Fowler Sturges, of Geneva, N. Y. In politics Mr. Bissell has been active ever since his former partner became a candidate for Governor of New York. He has been a consistent and zealous friend of Mr. Cleveland.

STEEL RAIL BUSINESS.

Duller Now Than at Any Time During the Past Two Years.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Penn., were closed down in all departments for an indefinite period. The Carnegie Company has no orders for rails and little prospect of securing them. The same is true with steel billets, the last order having been completed. Work will be resumed immediately upon the receipt of orders for either product. The blast furnaces will continue in operation. The depression in the steel rail business is greater at present than at any time during the past two years.

Two Emperors Embrace in Vienna.

Emperor William, of Germany, arrived on a visit at Vienna, Austria. He was received with effusive cordiality by Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, who embraced him twice

MANY MINERS KILLED.

The Result of an Explosion in a New Mexico Colliery.

A terrific explosion of gas occurred in the White Ash mine of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, three miles from Cerrillos, New Mexico, at 11 o'clock a. m., causing the death of at least thirty-nine miners.

The first intimation of the disaster was a muffled roar, and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine. Nearly 300 men are employed in the mine, but only fifty were at work when the explosion occurred. Only eleven of them escaped alive, and some of these were fatally injured. Twenty-eight bodies were taken from the mine soon after the accident.

Relays of men worked heroically all day to reach those who were still imprisoned in the mine, but little progress could be made on account of the gas which permeated every shaft.

Up to 4 p. m. those on the inside could be heard trying to work their way out from the caved-in mine. Since then the imprisoned men in all probability have succumbed to the deadly gas.

The scene at the mouth of the shaft after the explosion was heartrending. One woman, supposing her husband to have been killed, tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train. Her husband was afterward rescued alive, and the reaction from insane grief to delirious joy was nearly fatal.

The mine was known to be badly ventilated and full of bad air and gas, and a catastrophe of this kind has been frequently predicted.

The Fatal Trolley.

Gustave Carlsen, twelve years old; Frank Dumbleton, twenty years old, and Stephen Gill, twelve years old, were killed during one day, each in a separate accident, by trolley cars in Brooklyn. These deaths increase the total number of persons killed by trolley cars in Brooklyn to 102.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

A fairly good demand prevailed the past week and the market ruled generally active. On Feb. 21 the Exchange price was lowered to 2½c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,477,288
Condensed milk, gals			12,840
Cream, gals			28,139
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras	$	@$	—
Western, extras	22½	@	23
Western, firsts	20	@	21½
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Extra	—	@	20
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	10	@	14
Western Im. Creamery	10	@	17
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh	8	@	14½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅜
State Factory—Part skims, large	3	@	7
Part skims, small	4	@	8½
Full skims	1½	@	2½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	31
Jersey—Fancy	32	@	33
Western—Prime to choice	30	@	30½
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 45
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 85
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	2 10
White kidney, 1894, choice	—	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 85	@	1 90
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Grape Fruit	1 00	@	5 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 00	@	3 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 25	@	4 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 00
Common qualities	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	12	@	20
Concord	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
1894, common to fair	5½	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice	10½	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9½
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	95
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	11½
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	12	@	20
Western	10	@	11
Jersey	—	@	14
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
Ducks, spring, L.I. & East ₱ lb	10	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 25	@	4 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
White kinds, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 15
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	8 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	—	@	1 25
Celery, ₱ 100 roots	2 00	@	7 00
Parsnips	75	@	1 25
Green peas	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Spring beans, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	2 85	@	3 15
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	58	@	58⅛
May	—	@	57⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	49⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	38	@	38½
Track, White	38	@	42
Malt—Western	70	@	75
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	6 00	@	6 50
Clover	8 75	@	9 75
Lard—City steam		6¼	@ 6⅜
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, nom. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	2.50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 87
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 75
Dressed	5	@	7

A REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Insurgents Start a Movement to Throw Off the Spanish Yoke.

SYMPATHIZERS IN FLORIDA.

Government Troops Rout the Patriots in an Engagement Near Santa Cecilia---Killed and Wounded on Both Sides---Demonstrations Among Friends of the Cause in This Country.

News has been received of the att mpt of the insurgents to overthrow the Government of Cuba. The rebels at Guantanamo, under the leadership of Henry Brooks, who is the wealthiest resident of Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the Spanish troops ne a Santa Cecilia. Three prisoners were captured, and the rest of the insurgent force fled to the woods.

In the engagement at Ybarra, near Matanzas, two of the rebels were killed and many wounded. They also lost fourteen rifles and a large amount of ammunition. They were surrounded in the woods, near the Ignatia plantation.

Manuel Garcia, the noted revolutionary leader, was in the vicinity of Agaacate, with sixteen adherents, and was said to be recruiting men by force. Arms for the revolutionists were found on a plantation near Matanzas and seized. In addition four trunks containing arms and cavalry equipments were found among the baggage of passengers on the steamer City of Washington and confiscated.

Many persons implicated in the revolutionary movement have been arrested. Others, who, it is said, came from New York, arrived and were presented to the Governor-General.

Spanish gunboats keep a close watch along the coast. Public opinion is almost unanimously opposed to the uprising.

In West Tampa, Fla., where many Cubans reside, a hundred revolvers were fired upon receipt of the news. Flags are raised, and the children joined in the shouting and enthusiasm. The cigarmakers decided to donate two days' work to the cause. The latest advices from Cuba confirm the reports of a general uprising of the patriots there. The movement was simultaneous at seven different points on the island, and the insurgents attacked eight or ten interior towns. At Matanzas a Spanish army officer was dangerously wounded. Generals Marti and Gomez are at the head of the revolution. They reached the island from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Secretary Gresham received a cablegram from Consul-General Ramon Williams at Havana, announcing that a state of affairs practically amounting to martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba. It appears from the despatch that the proclamation of the Governor-General has caused great excitement throughout the island, where no general revolution exists, as it was the first notice the people had that the Government was taking action to prevent disturbances in some sections from spreading.

Fernando Figueredo, of Tampa, Fla., who was a Colonel in the former revolution and a prominent legislator in the revolutionary party made this statement:

"This is a very serious revolution. The plans are well laid. The difference between the former and this revolution is that now we have chiefs and soldiers. Even if we are not thoroughly equipped in arms, we know how take them from the enemy. We can raise a drilled army from the start. The policy of Marti has been such as to perfectly organize the clubs and colonies throughout the exterior so that the most harmonious and efficient work can be done in accord with those in actual battle. I have just received a telegram from New York, saying that a mass meeting was held there a few days ago and that it was enthusiastic, and large contributions were made."

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE new Labor Commissioner of Kansas, W. J. Bird, was a newsbow but a few years ago.

IN British Columbia and Pacific coast waters 13,510 men are employed in the fur seal industry.

GREAT distress exists among the unemployed in London, and relief measures on a large scale are being planned.

REV. JOHN A. B. WILSON, of New York City, denounced the Charities Organization Society in a sermon on the unemployed.

IT has been voted by the local lodges of the International Association of Machinists to hold a convention in Cincinnati on May 6.

LABOR COMMISSIONER WRIGHT has submitted a report outlining plans for providing homes for the working people on easy terms.

EX-SENATOR HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia, offers to his State $50,000 in cash and a site for the proposed industrial school for girls.

AN expert oculist has been appointed to test the eyesight of all conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen on the Canadian Pacific lines.

DISTRESS in the mining regions of Ohio increases, and hundreds of people—men, women and children—are threatened with starvation, which is only averted by contributions of charity from other parts of the State.

THE celebrated Society for Employes of Commerce, of Hamburg, since its foundation in 1858, has placed gratuitously 46,000 applicants for work.

THERE is no European country in which women are more employed than in France. It is rare to enter a French shop and find a man serving as accountant.

THE French Academy has just assumed a novel function. It has accepted a legacy that provides two annual prizes of $100 each to be awarded to such meritorious domestic servants as may show the most satisfactory proofs of devotion and fidelity to their employers.

DURING the year 1894 there were 442 persons killed in railroad accidents in the United States, of which 280 were employes, fifty-eight passengers and 104 trespassers. The number injured was 1343, and of these 845 were employes, 410 passengers and eighty-eight trespassers.

VAGRANTS in Somersetshire, England, have increased from 29,000 to 40,000 during the past two years. Much the same state of things prevails in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, where tramps are so numerous as to be a distinct cause of alarm. The majority are genuine workingmen who are unable to find work.

IT was decided to call off the Brooklyn trolley line strike. The old men will be taken back as vacancies occur. Attorney-General Hancock, of New York, has handed down a decision denying the application for permission to bring action to vacate the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for failing to operate its lines during the strike.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WILSON IN THE CABINET.

Cleveland Nominates the Tariff Reformer for Postmaster-General.

SENATE PROMPTLY CONFIRMS.

The President Sends to the Senate the Name of the West Virginia Congressman---He Was Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee---Sketch of His Civil and Political Career.

The nomination of William Lyne Wilson, of West Virginia, as Postmaster-General, to succeed Mr. Bissell, was sent to the Senate by President Cleveland on the day after the resignation of the latter was filed with him.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, was presiding over the Senate when the nomination of Mr. Wilson was received. He spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. Wilson, as did Senators Voorhees and Vilas. In executive session the nomination was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads, and immediately reported back favorably.

Mr. Wilson will not assume the duties of his new office until April 1. He said he had decided to spend the time between March 4 and that date in seeking a needed improvement in his health. He still suffers from the severe strain incident to the preparation and passage of the Tariff bill, and after a rest at his home in Charleston W. Va., he will go to New York as the guest of his intimate friend, Congressman Isidor Straus.

Mr. Wilson has for years been on intimate terms with the President, and his speeches in the House have always been accepted as voicing the sentiments of the Administration.

On the day following Mr. Wilson's nomination it was confirmed by the Senate in executive session. The motion for confirmation was made by Senator Faulkner, to whom the privilege was conceded on account of the fact that he represents Mr. Wilson's State in the Senate.

Sketch of His Career.

William L. Wilson, of Charleston, W. Va., was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May 3,1843; was educated at Charleston Academy and at Columbian University, District of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1860, and at the University of Virginia. He served in the Confederate army. For several years after the war he was professor in Columbian University; but on the overthrow of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia resigned and entered upon the practice of law at Charleston.

He is best known to the country in connection with his recent tariff work in Congress. He has been a tariff student since he first entered Congressional life in 1883, but it was not until the present Congress that he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and as such the official leader of the majority in the House. But at all times during his twelve years in Congress he has been relied on by his party as an advocate of tariff revision.

Prior to his first election to Congress in 1882 he had taken little part in politics, except in being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati and subsequently an Elector-at-Large from West Virginia. Early in 1882 he was chosen President of the University of West Virginia.

This would have fixed Mr. Wilson's sphere of work, had it not been for political ruction and party split at his home in Charleston, W. Va., which was settled by the opposing factions uniting on Mr. Wilson. The campaign was a hot one, Mr. Wilson finally winning by nine votes. He was then re-elected to six successive Congresses. He received good committee assignments from the first, going on Judiciary, Appropriations and Ways and Means.

His experience shortly after the war as a professor of law in Columbian College equipped him for the work on the Judiciary Committee. It was in tariff work, however, that Mr. Wilson found his forte, and he made an exhaustive study of it. In the four Congressional eras of recent tariff changes—the Morrison bill, the Mills bill, the McKinley bill and the Wilson bill—Mr. Wilson took a leading part. He did much of the work of constructing the Mills bill, and he and Representative Breckinridge started on a tour of platform tariff speeches throughout the East in indorsement of President Cleveland's tariff revision message.

During the Mills-Crisp contest for the speakership Mr. Wilson cast his lot with Mr. Mills, and when Mr. Crisp won he designated Mr. Springer as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. When re-elected Speaker, however, Mr. Crisp named Mr. Wilson as Chairman of the Ways and Means, and in this capacity he framed the measure which was the basis of the present tariff law He was defeated for re-election to Congress at the last election.

Mr. Wilson has been in poor health for some time. He married in 1868 a daughter of Professor A. J. Huntington, of Columbian College, and has six children.

TWO BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Five Men Killed and a Score Injured in New York City.

The five-story tenements in process of construction at Nos. 151, 153, 155 and 157 Orchard street, New York City, collapsed and fell into a mass of ruins, killing three men and burying ten or a dozen workmen, several of whom, upon being rescued, were found to be seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The wreck of the buildings is believed to have been due to faulty construction and the use of unfit materials. The owner of the property and his contractors were arrested. Police Inspector Williams said the mortar used in the masonry was of a dangerous quality. The killed were: Hugh Cullen, body at the Morgue; John O'Connor, aged thirty-two, 427 West Forty-sixth street; Angelo Ticcor, aged twenty-six, 658 Eleventh avenue.

By the fall of a wall in a building in process of demolition at Forty-third street and Third avenue, also in New York City, a score of laborers were buried under tons of debris. When the Fire Department had worked at the ruins for a little while they took out the dead bodies of two men—John Wilson, Astoria, bricklayer; Frank Thornton—and a third man was extricated who died while being taken to the hospital. It is charged that gross ignorance and carelessness were shown by the contractors, George O'Keefe and Patrick Keegan, and they were arrested charged with manslaughter. A floor of the building which was overweighted with the debris removed from the floor above collapsed, bringing with it part of a heavy brick kiln, and this did the mischief.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

Since July 1 the Expenditures Have Exceeded the Receipts by $36,295,000.

For two-thirds of the current fiscal year (excluding the amount due the Treasury sinking fund), the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts by $36,295,000, as shown by the United States Treasury official statement of receipts and expenditures issued at Washington. For the month of February the expenditures were in excess of receipts $2,808,000. The receipts were light, being only $22,888,000, but they were $500,000 in excess of February, 1894. Marked improvements is shown in customs receipts over February, 1894, the excess being $3,000,000. These figures, however, almost exactly tally with the loss of receipts from internal revenue as compared with February, 1894. For the eight months of the fiscal year to date the receipts aggregate $210,876,000, a gain of $12,000,000 over the last fiscal year. Nearly all this gain is shown in increased receipts from customs, which aggregate $106,605,000, against $92,657,000 for the eight months of 1894.

The expenditures for the eight months of this year foot up $247,171,000, about $250,000 less than for the eight months of 1894. For February, 1895, they are $25,606,000, or $1,250,000 less than for February, 1894. As compared with 1894 the expenditures for the fiscal year up to date show increases of nearly $2,300,000 in civil and miscellaneous expenses, nearly $1,000,000 in pensions, $2,225,000 in interest, and a decrease of nearly $4,000,000 in war expenses, $1,000,000 in expenses for the navy, and $50,000 for the Indians.

CHINESE DEFEATED AGAIN.

Beaten by the Japs With Heavy Loss at Ta-Ping-Shan.

A despatch from Tokio, Japan, says.

"Field Marshal Oyama reports that the First Division of the Japanese army about Kaiping, China, defeated the enemy near Ta-Ping-Shan. In the afternoon of the same day a force of about 13,000 of the enemy, with twenty guns, began an attack from Peimaitaz, Tonchaotz, and Faoymamaim. After a heavy cannonade we attacked their centre at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and repulsed them, driving them toward Kingcow. Our loss was twenty killed and 250 wounded, including seven officers. The enemy lost 200 killed. The number of their wounded is unknown. The natives state that the Chinese came in full force, 20,000 strong."

A man of forty married a girl of thirteen in Christian County, Missouri, recently, with her parent's consent.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Berlin is said to be the healthiest city in the world.

The velocity of light may be taken as about 186,300 miles a second.

It is proposed to build an electric railroad fifteen miles from Portland, Me., along the Elizabeth shore.

The French claim that gasmaking was invented by Lebon in 1802, who made gas by the dry distillation of wood.

Australian ranchmen make use of the telephone to warn each other of storm signals, and in Montana they are beginning to follow suit.

In building nests birds invariably avoid the use of bright-colored materials, which would add to the chances of the enemy in locating them.

No receptacle has ever been made strong enough to resist the bursting power of freezing water; 20-pound shells have been rent asunder as though made of pottery.

Careful measurements of cloud velocities at Blue Hill Observatory, Mass., show that at the height of five miles the movement is three times faster in summer than at the earth's surface, and six times in winter.

A concrete bridge having a clear span of 164 feet by 26 feet wide was recently constructed over the Danube at Munderkingen, in Austria. Stone is scarce and dear there, while good Portland cement is produced in large quantities.

In perforating postage stamps a die-plate is placed below the needles of a machine carrying 300 needles. As about 180,000,000 holes are punched per day the wear on the die-plate is excessive; brass plates wear out in a day, and even steel plates are rapidly destroyed.

Professor Heilprin says that however tempting other explanations may appear, scientists have gradually settled down to the conviction, made inevitable by a practical demonstration that the guiding power of ocean currents is resident in the non-periodic winds, or such as blow constantly from definite quarters.

To lengthen the life of wood by checking decay spirittine oil is used, which fills up the pores and prevents the entrance of air or moisture. The oil is manufactured by a chemical process from the distillation of cedar and pitch pine wood, and may be appled with a brush. It dries in a few hours and it is said that it does not interfere with painting or varnishing. It has been found of use in railroad bridges, trestles, foundations and other constructions.

Such is Fame.

"Fame!" echoed Mr. Watterson, "I never hear the word that I do not think of Daniel Webster's story of the time he met an old gentleman in a railway car, and learning that he was from New Hampshire thought he would draw him out a little about the old home State. A little conversation showed that the stranger came from Mr. Webster's native town. Here was an opportunity not to be lost. 'Did you ever hear of the Webster family there?' asked the statesman.

"'Oh, yes. I know them very well. The old man and I were great friends.'

"'Ah, then you can probably tell me what became of the boys?"

"'Well, Ezekiel became a big lawyer—the biggest lawyer, I guess, in all New Hampshire. The girls, too, turned out well.'

"'You don't say so, and wasn't there a boy named Daniel?"

"The old man pondered a minute before he answered. 'Now, I come to think, there was a boy named Daniel but he went down to Boston years ago, and no one ain't heard of him since.'"—Kate Field's Washington.

Model Farm Run By Children.

Miss Sterling has a model farm at Aylesford, Nova Scotia, to which she brings destitute children from Scotland and educates them to trades. She has a grist mill, saw mill and various workshops on the place, and generally has about 100 little wails in training for useful lives.—New York Journal.

The "Reign of Terror" in France commenced after the fall of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, and extended to the overthrow of Robespierre and his accomplices, July 27, 1794.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

61ST DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, its consideration having occupied the larger share of four legislative days. An amendment appropriating $300,000 for seed to be distributed to the people inhabiting the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought last summer was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 17. The amendment appropriating $125,000 to aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in commemoration of the hundredth year of its Statehood was agreed to.——When the night session opened at 8 p. m. there was not many Senators present, but the galleries were crowded with spectators. The reading of the Legislative bill was proceeded with. Mr. Chandler made a bitter attack on Senators Martin and Roach, declaring they were not elected honestly, which was denounced by Mr. Hill as mean and contemptible and hyena-like. Mr. Martin was called to order for his comments on Mr. Chandler's speech. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed at 12.30, and the Senate adjourned.

62D DAY.—The General Deficiency bill occupied the attention of the Senate. It appropriates $1,809,539 to pay a judgment in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and $900,000 to pay a part of the French Spoliation Claims. The amendment for the acquisition of the Mahone lot was also agreed to. The Bering Sea indemnity was defeated. At 7.35 p. m. the bill was passed.——The remainder of the session was given to private pension bills and to the delivery of eulogies on the late Representatives Lisle, of Kentucky; Wright, of Pennsylvania; Post, of Illinois, and Houk, of Ohio.

63D DAY.—The conference report on the Fortifications bill was concurred in.——The Naval Appropriation bill, the last of the great appropriation bills, was taken up and the Senate proceeded to consider it.——The amendment (reducing additional enlistments in the navy from 2000 to 1000) was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 25.——The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was concurred in.——The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.——At 5.45 the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was interrupted to allow an executive session, and when it closed the Senate took a recess till 8 p. m.——The night session began at 8 o'clock. The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up. Mr. Gorman consented to make the appropriation for the Puget Sound dry dock $260,000, and it was agreed to. The next amendment, striking out the item for an additional lot and a coaling pier at the naval station, Key West, Fla. ($60,000), was agreed to.——At this point the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was read and concurred in.——The conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was then (at 10.20 p. m.) presented and concurred in.——Recess.——After a recess of eleven hours, beginning at 3 a. m., the Senate assembled at 2 p. m. Sunday. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being the amendment to reduce the number of seagoing coast line battle ships to be constructed from three to two. After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 29. The Hawaiian cable provision was stricken out of the bill.——Mr. Wolcott immediately moved an executive session, and at 10.40 p. m. the Senate doors were closed. The doors were again opened at 2 a. m., Monday. The conference agreement on the Deficiency bill was presented. Some opposition was manifested, but the report was finally agreed to by a vote of 37 to 14.

In the House.

67TH DAY.—The House passed a bill authorizing the extermination of the seals unless neighboring Nations shall agree to unite with us in properly protecting them.——Senate bill to suppress traffic in lottery tickets between the several States and with foreign countries was passed.——The House bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of West Virginia the balance of the direct tax voted to it in 1891—about $154,000—was passed, 157 to 72.——An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.——The House decided to send the General Deficiency Appropriation bill to conferenec.

68TH DAY.—The Speaker's table was loaded with bills and othor measures which had come over from the Senate, and as they were read these were agreed to: Joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Citizens' Committee of the G. A. R. Encampment at Louisville next fall, condemned cannon from which to make badges for delegates to the encampment. Bill to reimburse officers and seamen for property lost in the naval service of the United States. Joint resolution continuing in office the present officers of the courts of the Indian Territory until the bill reorganizing the courts there, which has passed both Houses of Congress, becomes a law. Bill granting the abandoned military reservation at Fort Hays to the State of Kansas for educational and park purposes.——The Pensions and Relief bills reported favorably by the Committee of the Whole were passed—fourteen in number.——Mr. Tucker moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $17,484 for damages done during the war to the property of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Passed.——Mr. Hatch presented the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The net reduction made in conference from the total amount carried in the bill as it passed the Senate was $26,800; amount carried in the bill as agreed upon, $3,303,750, or $80,127 more than the bill for the current year. The report was agreed to.——At 6 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. When the House reassembled at 8 o'clock the report of the conferees upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented. Mr. Sayers moved that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of the Blaine house. Agreed to. After a long debate the House agreed to the Senate amendments providing for the payment of the sugar bounty.——A bill was passed, without a dissenting vote, to give the State of Mississippi 23,000 acres of land for the benefit of the Industrial Institute and College for Girls at Columbus.——Mr. McCreary announced that the Senate had receded from its amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill appropriating $500,000 toward the construction of the Hawaiian cable. This, he said, removed the only point of difference between the two Houses; and he moved that the House conferees be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.——The Senate receded from its amendment authorizing the purchase of what is known as the Mahone lot, for a site for a new Government Printing Office building. The other amendments, some one hundred in number, but of minor importance, were agreed to by the House receding from its disagreement to most of them. The conference report was then adopted—yeas 185, nays 26.——The anti-Toxine bill was again taken up. The rules were suspended and the bill passed, 143 to 31.

Prominent People.

QUEEN VICTORIA is something of a hypochondriac.

FRED. DOUGLASS, for twenty-one years a slave, left $200,000.

MANKATO, KANS., Feb. 28.

ED. ITEM :—As many of my friends in Pennsylvania requested me to write to them on my arrival home I will, by your permission, do so through your paper if you can spare the space.

I left Altoona Thursday night, Feb. 14, on Chicago and St. Louis express, came by St. Louis and Kansas City, got home on night of 16th, found family well, with a wedding billed for Sunday, 17th.

There were no snow drifts west of the mountains of any importance. Snow was only two or three inches deep west of Columbus and continued about the same on west till I reached the Missouri river. In Kansas I found some drifts of snow and dirt mixed. I am told there was about two or three inches of snow on the ground on Feb. 6, when a high wind drifted the snow and finished up with a dirt storm, which accounts for the mixture of drifts. If I have dates right it was on Friday, the 8th, that the high wind drifted the snow in Pennsylvania, just two days after the storm here.

Since I came home we have had nice weather; frost is out of the ground. Most of this week has been warm enough to do without fire in house during the day, but don't suppose it will last, as it is too early for spring to come and stay. Yet I am told there has been only about two weeks of cold weather, the fore part of February being the coldest, thermometer reaching 20° below zero. Stock has done well, pasturing out in stalk fields and on the prairie. Hundreds of horses and cattle have wintered out this far with but very few nights of stabling. My boys turned our horses in corn fields in the fall without grain and I see most of them are in good working order now.

We have had splendid rains since I came home which puts the ground in good order for farming this spring. Water in some wells was very low on account of the drouth last season.

Respectfuily, W. T. CHILCOTT.

"That Visit."

Sometimes curiosity gets the better of us; this was our condition up till Saturday, Feb. 23, the date at which Supt. Patton, of the Reformatory, kindly arranged to admit us as visitors to that institution. Owing to the condition of the roads at that time we were fearful that we would be short of transportation, but Mr. Anderson, Mr. Coder, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Boring generously came to the rescue, and offered their teams and their services, and at 7.30 A. M. of the date given we were all securely and comfortably packed into the sleds and commenced our journey—now upon the snow drifts, then upon the frozen ground, but we reached our destination at 10.30 and found the genial turnkey, Mr. McAlevy, ready to swing open the cage doors and admit us. Here we were met by the courteous ushers, Mesrs Logan, Peigtal, and Rung, who were untiring in their efforts to make our visit pleasant. Just before leaving we were shown into the band room where Prof. Thom's Reformatary band entertained us for a short time. As the time had come for us to leave we were marched down to the great iron gate, and out to freedom.

In a few brief mrnutes we were over to town, and we would be doing an injustice to the Wallace Bros. of the Washington House if we did not heartily thank them for entertaining us until our teams were in readiness for our homeward journey, which we commenced at 1.30 P. M. and ended at 4 P. M. We were very well pleased with our visit and feel that it is one of the days that will long be remembered by the teacher and pupils of Railroad school.

—"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 per year, in advance.

SMITH VALLEY.

Our roads are now passable.

A. L. Beaty is thinking of moving his saw mill from Trough Creek to this valley.

Mrs. Ellen Chilcote is seriously ill at the residence of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Hetrick, of Mill Creek.

A number of people from this valley attended the mock court at Lincoln school house in Hare's valley last Wednesday evening and were well pleased with the trial.

Jonathan Dell, one of our newly-elected supervisors, was getting his hand in last week by assisting to move the snow drifts from the valley road. He will make a good official.

A three-year-old child of Allison Pheasant fell a few days ago and almost cut her tongue off about an inch from the end. Dr. Simpson was summoned and succeeded in stitching it.

Three Springs.

Thos. Brownlee is again able to be out.

Mrs. L. D. Ott, who has been sick for some time, is better at this writing.

Mrs. Mellissa Hockenberry is the possessor of a quilt of over 6,000 patches, all quilted by herself.

Jere Nead, an aged and respected resident of Clay township, died on Sunday night after a short illness.

D. F. Shope is going to make auction of his entire stock. It will begin on the 23rd inst. and continue three days.

Anderson Hockenberry is the proudest man in town. It is a girl and tips the beam at 2 pounds and 14 ounces.

AllenCutchall, who has been occupying the store room in the P. O. S. of A. building, intends moving into the Anderson building now occupied by D. F. Shope.

John Long, of Spruce Creek, a former resident of this place, while visiting his uncle, J. Need, of Clay twp., was stricken with apoplexy some time Sunday. We cannot say how serious as we have no particulars.

Washington D. C., Special Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is probably no place that offers so much in the way of sight-seeing and other things of general interest as Washington, D. C. Apart from being the Nation's Capital, the magnificent Goverment Buildings, beautifully planned public parks, and the country through which one passes in journeying to Washington would make the trip an ideal one.

With the object in view of allowing every one to visit Washington at a very reasonable outlay the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for four special excursions to that city on January 16, February 21, March 21, and April 11, 1895. Excursion tickets, good within ten days, and permitting of stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use on dates above named on all trains except the Pennsylvania Limited, Special train of parlor and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.05	A. M.	$9 00
Johnstown	10.22	"	7 35
Altoona	12.05	P. M.	7 35
Tyrone	12.27	"	7 25
Huntingdon	12.55	"	6 65
Mt. Union	1.15	"	6 30
McVeytown	1.35	"	5 95
Washington	arrive 7.45		

Passengers from branch points desiring to take the special train will use the following trains:—

Southwest Branch, Train No. 101, to Greensburg; Indiana Branch; Indiana Accommodation No. 82, to Blairsville Intersection; Martinsburg and Hollidaysburg, Accommodation Train No. 412, to Altoona; from Bedford, Train No. 4, to Huntingdon. Return coupons good on any regular train within the limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfecty free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetabe. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Reguar size 25c per box. Sold by . O'Connor & Sons.

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$2.00, instead of $2.75.

Another lot of Men's Fine Shoes at $1.35, and Boys' Fine Satin Calf at $1.35, instead of $1.75. A word to the shrewd buyer is sufficient.

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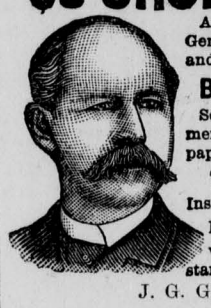

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